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## Agreement Legalizes Solidarity

By Jackson Diehl

**WARSAW** — The government and the opposition leadership concluded on Wednesday a sweeping agreement that legalizes the Solidarity trade union and spells out a program for democratic elections and institutional change that will touch almost every area of Polish life.

After more than eight weeks of arduous negotiations, a party delegation led by the interior minister, Czeslaw Kiszczak, joined Solidarity's leadership under Lech Walesa at a government palace Wednesday evening in a formal signing ceremony for the agreements. They constitute one of the most ambitious initiatives for change ever attempted in a Soviet bloc country.

In addition to legalizing Solidarity, the bloc's first free union movement, after a ban that lasted more than seven years, the Roundtable Agreement calls for the creation of a system of government headed by a powerful president and including a two-chamber parliament.

[In Washington, the accord was hailed as "a great day for the Polish people and for freedom." The White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, said, He said President George Bush, who visited Poland as vice president, was "very pleased by the accords that have started Poland on this new path toward reconstruction."]

The new upper chamber, or senate, will be chosen in a democratic election in June, while the governing Polish United Workers' Party and its allies will be guaranteed a 60 percent majority in the more powerful lower house, or Sejm. The Communist leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, is expected to be elected president.

In steps long unthinkable under Communist rule, the agreement also provides for the creation of legal opposition news media, including a daily newspaper and weekly television and radio programs.

"We have the feeling that here we are closing a chapter in our history and opening another one," said General Kiszczak in a address to the closing session. "A new historical

Major points of roundtable pact. Page 2.

cal chance has appeared for us. The changes to which the roundtable is giving impulse are a bold and unprecedented action, for while they fit within the international trends of socialism, they are original, pioneering and in content and form deeply Polish."

A major reorganization of local government is planned, as well as liberal changes of agriculture, the legal system, health care and housing. An ambitious two-year program for cleaning up the environment was agreed upon and a new law has been drawn up to permit non-Communist groups to form and operate legally in many areas.

Following separate negotiations with the Roman Catholic Church here and in Rome, the government also announced agreement on a law that would give the church legal status in Poland for the first time under Communist rule.

Passage of the law by the parliament is expected to be followed by the establishment of full diplomatic relations between Warsaw and the Vatican, the first such diplomatic link involving a Soviet bloc country.

The weak link in the agreement, both sides concede, is the plan for Poland's economy, which is hampered by severe shortages, soaring inflation and a \$39 billion foreign debt. Solidarity and the government agreed on a plan to index wages to inflation, but the

accord was rejected by the hard-line Communist leadership of the national union organization that was set up by the party to replace Solidarity in 1982.

The dispute over indexation threatened to precipitate a breakdown in the negotiations as Solidarity's leadership called a special meeting Wednesday to debate whether to conclude the economic agreement with the government apart from the official federation of Communist unions.

Solidarity spokesmen accused the federation's apparatus, headed by a Politburo member, Alfred Miodowicz, of aligning itself with a dogmatic party minority seeking to scrap the Roundtable Agreement.

Despite fears that the schism over economic policy would be used by Communist trade unionists to weaken Solidarity's position among workers, the Solidarity leadership resolved to sign the accord. "Indexation is an important point, but when we put it into the context of the whole package it appears to be less important," Mr. Walesa said.

One key element of the new economic plan will be a concerted effort by both government and Solidarity leaders to win Western backing for Poland's economy, including relief on debt payments. A joint appeal on the debt is due to be issued and Mr. Walesa is considering trips to Western countries, including the United States, to lobby for aid.

Western diplomats in Warsaw said that the Bush administration and the West German government have been considering possible new financial assistance to Poland following the agreement.

The final days of the talks, which saw both Solidarity and the government issue statements criticizing the official union federation, underlined the radical realignment of

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General Czeslaw Kiszczak, the Polish interior minister, standing behind Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity union movement, at the closing of the roundtable talks in Warsaw on Wednesday.

## Vietnam To Leave Cambodia

### Unilateral Exit Of Last Troops Set in September

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

**HO CHI MINH CITY** — Vietnam announced Wednesday that it would unilaterally and unconditionally withdraw the remainder of its troops from Cambodia by the end of September.

The move comes 10 years and three months after its soldiers invaded that country and installed a new government in Phnom Penh.

Vietnam had previously insisted that a troop withdrawal by September would have to be linked to a political settlement among the warring Cambodian factions and a cut-off of all foreign military aid to the three groups opposed to Hanoi's ally in Phnom Penh, Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Otherwise, Vietnam had said, it would not withdraw its troops, which Hanoi says number 50,000 but U.S. officials estimate at 60,000 to 70,000, until the end of 1990.

In further developments that might help resolve the deadlock in Indochina, Mr. Hun Sen said that he would meet his rival, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in Indonesia on May 2.

And East bloc diplomats said in Beijing that the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Igor A. Rogachev, would visit Beijing soon for further discussions with Chinese leaders that will include Cambodia as a major topic.

Vietnam appealed Wednesday to the supporters of the opposition guerrillas, most notably China, to honor promises to stop all military aid once Vietnam withdraws.

In a joint declaration made by Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and issued simultaneously, the Indochinese nations reserved the right of the Phnom Penh government to request further "assistance" if military aid to the resistance did not stop.

The declaration also said the world communities should take responsibility for ensuring that the Cambodian civil war ends and that the "genocidal Pol Pot regime" not be allowed to take power again in Cambodia.

The Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia resulted in a Western boycott on aid and trade with Vietnam and a blockade of normal relations with the United States.

The Vietnamese have apparently decided that the parlous state of their economy and the need for Western aid and investment demanded an early end to their occupation, and that Mr. Hun Sen will be strong enough by September to keep his seat if the Chinese can be convinced by world opinion to stop military aid to the Khmer Rouge.

According to Vietnamese officials, five to seven Vietnamese soldiers are wounded or killed every day in Cambodia, and since 1978, there have been about 55,000 Vietnamese casualties, roughly one-third of whom were killed.

Vietnam also called upon India, Canada and Poland, together with a representative of the United Nations, to reconstitute an international control commission to oversee and verify Vietnam's withdrawal and the cessation of aid to all the Cambodian factions.

India, Canada and Poland had performed a similar role following

See VIETNAM, Page 5

## Less Than a Triumph: Castro Upstages Gorbachev in Cuba

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

**HAVANA** — Whatever private diplomacy was accomplished during the Latin American debut of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in public the normally crisp and charismatic Soviet leader seemed to wilt in the tropical presence of Fidel Castro, the towering, theatrical and unrepentant Cuban commander-in-chief.

Mr. Gorbachev, who arrived in London on Wednesday for the more congenial company of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, will likely pronounce his three-day visit to Cuba successful for the formal show of solidarity with his most important client in the region, and for the

opening to future diplomatic ventures in a region that the United States tends to think of as its own neighborhood. Possibly that is all he wanted.

But measured against the expectations

### NEWS ANALYSIS

of almost everyone else, the visit was not noticeably a triumph.

Those Cubans who yearned for Mr. Gorbachev to bring a dose of *glasnost* and *perestroika* to their island were disappointed.

Instead, Mr. Castro seized the opportunity to reassert his view that liberalization is a luxury for big countries that have not been targets of Western colonialism.

Cuban dissidents seeking some show of sympathy from the Soviet leader were conspicuously arrested for their efforts.

Mr. Gorbachev could hardly complain — authorities in the Ukraine conducted the same peremptory arrests before he visited Lvov in February — but the message of Cuban business-as-usual was clear.

If the Soviet leader hoped to use Cuba as a stage to project his vision of socialism to Latin America in general, his message was obscured by Mr. Castro's performance.

Mr. Gorbachev repeated his appeal for a moratorium on the huge foreign debt of Latin countries, but, wary of antagoniz-

ing the Western bankers he has been courting lately, the Soviet leader could not match Mr. Castro's more dramatic bank-bashing.

Mr. Gorbachev did not even do very well at the thing he usually does extremely well: articulating his concept of a more flexible and humane communism.

His speech Tuesday to the Cuban National Assembly was filled with stiff generalities and largely drowned out by Mr. Castro's assertion that perestroika, or restructuring, did not apply in Havana.

"If a socialist country wants to construct capitalism, we have to respect its right to construct capitalism," Mr. Castro declared.

The Bush administration, which had

pressed Mr. Gorbachev for some tangible initiative to help resolve the conflicts in Nicaragua and El Salvador, did not get one. Nor was there any tempering of Cuba's visceral hostility to the United States.

Mr. Gorbachev's gentle criticism of American behavior in the region was overshadowed by Mr. Castro's more impassioned denunciations of U.S. imperialism.

Mr. Castro turned out a vast and enthusiastic welcome in the streets of Havana.

See CUBA, Page 5

Gorbachev and Thatcher planned to resume their dialogue in London. Page 2.

### Kiosk

#### Haiti Declares An Emergency

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (NYT) — The government declared a state of emergency Wednesday after dissenting soldiers broadcast a demand that President Prosper Avril resign.

They blamed him for the deaths of four rebel soldiers after a weekend coup attempt.

The declaration set the stage for a potentially bloody confrontation between the presidential guard and rebel troops. Armored personnel carriers and 50mm machine guns were assembled at the presidential palace; loyalist soldiers patrolled the grounds.



Renoir's 'La Promenade'.

#### Getty Museum Was Buyer of 1870 Renoir

International Herald Tribune

**LONDON** — The J. Paul Getty Museum has been identified as the buyer of an important early Impressionist painting by Pierre-Auguste Renoir, which was sold Tuesday at Sotheby's for £10,340,000 (\$17,578,000) as part of the British Rail pension fund collection.

The painting, "La Promenade," done in 1870, becomes the California museum's first major acquisition in the field of early French Impressionism.

It was probably painted outdoors. It shows a young woman in a white muslin dress standing in a garden as her male companion reaches out to help her.

The sunlight coming through the trees and the quick sketchy strokes make it an Impressionist work at a time when the word, first used in November 1872, had not been coined and when the style was just beginning to be developed by Monet and Renoir as the leaders.

The picture was last seen at auction at Sotheby's in London on Nov. 29, 1976 when it sold for \$682,000. The previous record for a Renoir stood at \$8.8 million paid in May 1985 for "La Maternité" sold in New York.

— SOUTHERN MELIKIAN

### Business/Finance

Concern is mounting that a crisis is brewing in the U.S. insurance industry. Page 13.

Crossword Page 8.

Dow Close

The Dollar

DM 1.8708

Yen 131.675

FF 6.514

## Ex-NATO Chief Sees U.S. Europe Forces Cut 50%

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Andrew J. Goodpastor, a former NATO supreme commander who helped shape the Atlantic alliance, has proposed a halving of U.S. forces in Europe by the mid-1990s under a negotiated cutback of NATO and Warsaw Pact military forces.

The plan was set forth in a study published by a NATO support group in connection with the 40th anniversary of the alliance.

It calls for NATO to announce a goal of "radical restructuring" of Eastern and Western military forces in Europe to roughly equal levels at least 50 percent below current NATO strength.

Lieutenant General Goodpastor said his proposal is intended to provide "a prudent and credible set of goals, in order to build public confidence and maintain public support" for the alliance over the next few years in the face of major initiatives by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and intensified pressures in the West for

NATO "burden-sharing" and unilateral U.S. withdrawals from Europe.

The Goodpastor plan goes far beyond the NATO proposal in the recently initiated East-West conventional arms negotiations in Vienna, which calls for cutbacks by both blocs to levels 5 to 10 percent below NATO strength.

The plan seems to go beyond the current Soviet proposal for cuts of 10 to 15 percent from present NATO levels in a first phase, plus additional cuts of 25 percent in the early 1990s.

"If the new Soviet policy set out by General Secretary Gorbachev becomes a reality in fact," General

See NATO, Page 2

## Skeptic's Shift, Statesman's Insight on Gorbachev

### Cheney: The Prospect of War Has Receded

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, saying he has gone from skeptic to believer in the idea that Mikhail S. Gorbachev wants to "reform" the Soviet Union, has said that the prospect of war between the superpowers has "receded somewhat."

Mr. Cheney said that Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, appeared genuinely committed to restructuring this country in ways that lessen the threat to the West, but he added that it was too early for the United States to reduce military forces in Europe or elsewhere.

The defense secretary, who was consid-

ered to have a hawkish voting record during his 10 years in the House of Representatives, said that the Bush administration, in meetings of the National Security Council, was focusing on the Gorbachev initiatives and how to respond to them. He said that the conclusions from these sessions would shape future U.S. strategic forces and overseas troop deployments.

At the heart of this review, he said, the administration was discussing how much of a threat the Soviet Union presents to the West, how the threat has changed and "what circumstances could lead us to believe that we could reduce our level of vigilance?"

"Clearly the prospects of conflict before a Senate committee.

### Kennan: Change Is Becoming Irreversible

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — George F. Kennan, an architect of the policy of containment of the Soviet Union, has returned to the Senate as an elder statesman to declare that the bold policies of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, are ending the revolutionary epoch in Russia and the international tensions it has generated.

The stature and the message of the 85-year-old scholar and former diplomat brought an electrifying response from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Its members praised him for his insights and when the hearing was over, joined with the audience to give him a long standing ovation — a rare occurrence for a witness before a Senate committee.

Testifying in the first of a series of hearings on U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, Mr. Kennan called the situation in Moscow "unstable and in some respects dangerous" for Mr. Gorbachev. But he added that, whatever happens, it would be "quite impossible" to return to the conditions that prevailed there in previous decades.

"What we are witnessing today in Russia is the breakup of much, if not all, of the system of power by which that country has been held together and governed since 1917," Mr. Kennan said. At another point he called current developments "the end of the Russian Revolution as we have known

See KENNAN, Page 2

## Ueberroth Is on Verge Of Buying Eastern Air

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Peter V. Ueberroth and a group of investors were negotiating Wednesday with representatives of Texas Air Corp. for the purchase of the bankrupt Eastern Airlines.

People involved in the talks said the sale of Eastern to Mr. Ueberroth, former baseball commissioner and chief organizer of the Los Angeles Olympics, was imminent.

"We have a handshake deal," a source close to the negotiations said. But he cautioned that all details were not completed.

The sale of Eastern, struck by machinists on March 4 and put into bankruptcy court proceedings on March 9, would help speed its reorganization and return its planes to the air. They have been virtually grounded since pilots walked out in sympathy with the machinists.

The source said that representatives of Texas Air were going to tell Burton R. Lifland, chief bankruptcy judge in New York federal court, that Texas Air and Mr. Ueberroth's group were very close to completing the agreement.

A buyout agreement would become part of the reorganization plan that would be presented to the court. Such plans require the support of creditors; final approval would come from Judge Lifland.

Mr. Ueberroth and his partner, Thomas J. Talbot, said last Thursday when they broke off talks with the Texas Air board that they did not want to pay more than their original offer — \$464 million, including \$200 million cash.

Since then, Texas Air has revived its agreement with the developer Donald J. Trump to sell him the Eastern shuttle for \$365 million. A person involved in Mr. Ueberroth's group has said that a sale of the shuttle did not preclude a bid, which could go ahead as long as the proceeds of the shuttle sale remained part of Eastern Airlines.

Harry Jones, the U.S. trustee responsible for overseeing the bankruptcy, said Tuesday that Eastern had asked him to defer choosing an examiner in the bankruptcy action for 24 hours. "I've been advised by the debtor that substantial progress toward resolving the case has been made," he said.

(NYT, Reuters)



# Soviet-British Ties: Personal Sympathy Resumes at the Top

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader trying to revitalize socialism in his country, and Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister trying to stamp it out in hers, were to resume their unusual political flirtation Wednesday with a midnight talk after Mr. Gorbachev flew in from Cuba.

The two were to spend much of Thursday in discussions at Mrs. Thatcher's residence, No. 10 Downing Street, with an agenda including nuclear and conventional forces in Europe, fighting in Namibia, Afghanistan, and the Middle East, and Mr. Gorbachev's attempts to remake his country into part of what he calls the "common European house," according to Soviet and British officials.

Though the two leaders' positions are far apart on many issues, Yevgeni M. Primakov, an adviser to Mr. Gorbachev, spoke of the "personal sympathy" between them. An aide to Mrs. Thatcher said: "They are able to have a cordial, even lively relationship, with no concession of principle on her part at all."

Mrs. Thatcher will use the personal relationship to underline her influential position in the Western alliance and to show Mr. Gorbachev that the allies, including the Bush administration, respect him as a negotiating partner and wish him well in his domestic policies, according to diplomats in London.

President George Bush, who will visit London, West Germany and Paris over the next three months, is not expected to talk with the Soviet leader until well after that.

In a gesture on the eve of Mr. Gorbachev's arrival, Soviet officials said they would satisfy repeated British requests to allow Georgi Samoilovich, a Jewish physicist who has applied to emigrate with his family, to travel to the West for treatment of lymph cancer.

British officials said that Mrs. Thatcher would express "appreciation for the marked Soviet improvement in human rights issues," but made it clear that more would be required for Britain to agree to attend an international rights conference in Moscow in 1991.

This demand was also made by 212 members of Parliament from all British political parties in a full-page advertisement in The Times of London on Wednesday. Soviet officials said that Mr. Gorbachev was ready to reply to criticism with

charges of British human rights abuses in Northern Ireland.

The potential for most disagreement between the two leaders is Mrs. Thatcher's insistence on the need for NATO to modernize its short-range nuclear weapons systems to preserve their deterrent value, even before testing Mr. Gorbachev's willingness to negotiate significant reductions in Warsaw Pact conventional forces in Europe beyond the unilateral cut of 50,000 men and 10,000 tanks that he announced in December.

Soviet officials said his position was that all nuclear arms, including the British independent deterrent force, ought to be eliminated from Europe. He may raise the subject in a major speech on Friday.

After the speech, Mr. Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa, will have lunch with Queen Elizabeth II in Windsor Castle and may invite the queen to visit Moscow, something she could do only if Mrs. Thatcher advised her to accept the invitation.

Both the queen and the Soviet leader are heads of state. A round of British newspaper stories last December said that London thought it inadvisable for the monarch to accept Mr. Gorbachev's visit to London was originally scheduled for then, but he postponed it because of the Dec. 7 earthquake in Armenia.

Mr. Gorbachev's delegation includes his Politburo ally, Alexander N. Yakovlev, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and Vladimir M. Kamenev, a deputy prime minister who chairs the State Foreign Economics Commission. Mr. Kamenev is expected to press for revitalization of Soviet-British trade, which totaled \$3.8 billion last year, the bulk of it in Soviet commodity exports to Britain, according to Soviet figures.

Mr. Gorbachev's chances of success now seem less certain than the last time he met Mrs. Thatcher, in December 1987, when the Soviet leader was on his way to Washington for a summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

A British official said: "We expect to talk about regional issues, such as developments in southern Africa and the Middle East, the Soviet rapprochement with China, its policy on central America, and we expect to congratulate the Soviet Union on its withdrawal from Afghanistan — and the prime minister is very much looking forward to hearing Gorbachev's view of developments in Eastern Europe."



COMRADES — Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Fidel Castro embraced after the Soviet Union and Cuba capped 30 years of close relations with a treaty of friendship Tuesday in Havana.

# Khrushchev Speech On Stalin Revealed

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — After 33 years of silence, the Khrushchev published Wednesday the full text of the secret speech by Nikita S. Khrushchev denouncing Stalin's crimes.

Delivered behind closed doors at the 20th Communist Party Congress, Mr. Khrushchev's "secret speech" has long been regarded as a landmark event in the history of communism. The Soviet leader's revelations about his predecessor contributed to the disillusionment of many leftist intellectuals and the crumbling of totalitarian rule within the country.

Foreign delegates were forbidden to attend the closed session of the congress on Feb. 25, 1956, at which Mr. Khrushchev delivered the speech. Although it was read out to local party meetings in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, no official text had ever been published in the Soviet Union.

The text of Mr. Khrushchev's speech is included in the latest edition of the official information bulletin of the party's policy-making central committee, entitled "On the Personality Cult and Its Consequences." It is the first documented account of Stalin's purge of 1937-38 during which he eliminated millions of suspected party rivals.

Although initially the speech was a closely guarded secret, rumors about its existence surfaced in the West, where it was published in full in June 1956. In his memoirs, Mr. Khrushchev accused "some Polish comrades who were hostile toward the Soviet Union" of passing the speech to Western intelligence services.

The speech was published by a Polish weekly, *Polityka*, in July, its first official publication in a Communist country. Previous attempts to publish the speech in Poland and elsewhere were quashed.

Mr. Khrushchev told delegates to the 20th party congress that his revelations should be kept secret because "we should not give ammunition to the enemy."

"We should not wash our dirty linen before their eyes," he said. In the speech, Mr. Khrushchev described Stalin as a "sickly suspicious" and "very distrustful" dictator who ruthlessly eliminated millions of "honest Communists." He said that 70 percent of the 139 members of the party's central committee in the early 1930s were arrested and shot on Stalin's orders.

Release of the speech in the Soviet Union follows the publication of excerpts from Mr. Khrushchev's memoirs by a popular weekly newspaper, *Arguments and Facts*.

# UN Sees Threat of Worsening Starvation

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

ROME — After two years of poor harvests, developing countries will experience increased hunger and starvation as their bill for imported food soars by more than \$5 billion this year, according to the top United Nations official for agriculture.

Calling the global food situation "a cause for serious concern," Edouard Saouma, director of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, said that an expected upturn this year in grain production would be insufficient to bring output back in line with consumption and to rebuild stocks.

Another bad harvest in the United States or any other major grain-producing region would have "very serious implications for world food security," Mr. Saouma said earlier this week. He was addressing a meeting in Rome of the Committee on World Food Security, which monitors global food supplies.

The most recent report by the agriculture organization on countries facing food shortages this year lists 15 as requiring "exceptional or emergency assistance."

They are Angola, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Haiti, Jamaica, Laos, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Vietnam.

In Sudan, the report predicts "serious food supply difficulties" in the south, where drought and war led to the deaths of an estimated 250,000 people last year.

A major famine-relief operation in the region began recently under the direction of the United Nations. Its goal is to move 100,000 tons of food and supplies into the area by the end of April.

Important factors in the declining grain production in the northern countries are the severe drought in North America last year as well as policy measures in the United States and Europe to curb surplus production.

In addition, many agricultural experts, citing a shortage of arable land in Asia and Africa, warn that some developing countries may be reaching limits of production.

Mr. Saouma said that the decline in production has brought a sharp fall in grain stocks, to about 16 percent of annual consumption, the lowest level since the early 1970s. As a result, prices have increased by 40 percent to 50 percent.

Fall in grain stocks below 17 percent to percent of annual consumption leaves the world vulnerable to a food crisis if harvests fail again, the agriculture organization says. This also invariably triggers a sharp rise in grain prices.

Higher prices will mean better returns for the major grain exporters, including the United States, Canada, Western Europe and Australia.

Mr. Saouma stressed that while the richer industrialized countries could weather the current price increase, the developing world would need to raise spending on imported food from \$12.3 billion in 1988 to \$17.6 billion this year to maintain the same level of nutrition. About half the increase would fall on the poorest countries.

At the same time, the amount of free food that industrialized coun-

tries will provide for famine relief is expected to fall by about one-fourth. This is because the donors generally budget cash sums for food aid, and these buy less when grain prices increase.

The amount of free food Western industrialized countries will donate this year for famine relief in developing countries is likely to fall to about 9.7 million tons, compared with 15.2 million tons last year, officials of the organization say.

As a result, some developing countries may be unable to maintain last year's nutritional standards.

"Over 500 million people are undernourished today and this is going to get worse," James Ingram, head of the World Food Program, an agency that distributes food aid.

In a new effort to help the poor and hungry, agriculture ministers from 36 developed and developing countries will meet in Cairo on May 22. They are to consider a new plan prepared by the World Food Council, a body set up to review world agricultural policies.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Soviets Hedge on Libya Bomber Sale

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — Soviet officials on Wednesday would not deny reports by U.S. administration officials that the Soviet Union had sold high-performance bombers to Libya. A Foreign Ministry spokesman here said that the Soviet Union was entitled to provide for its allies' defense needs. "This is our policy in relation with Libya as well," the spokesman said. Libya has been a major buyer of Soviet arms for the last 15 years.

The U.S. officials, quoted Wednesday by The New York Times, said the deal involved as many as 15 Sukhoi-24D airplanes that can fly 1,300 kilometers (800-mile) without refueling. This would increase Libya's ability to attack Israel.

The Times also reported that the Soviets had agreed to refit a Libyan transport plane, a Soviet-built Ilyushin-76, so that it could be used as an aerial refueling plane.

(UPI, Reuters)

## Romania Withdraws Envoy in Britain

LONDON (Reuters) — Stan Soare, the Romanian ambassador to Britain, has been withdrawn for consultations, apparently to show unhappiness with London's criticism of Romania's human rights record. A spokesman for the Romanian embassy would not explain the departure, however.

In Bonn, the West German Foreign Ministry said it had recalled its ambassador from Bucharest to protest rights abuses.

The West German newspaper, *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, said that all European Community countries would be recalling their ambassadors from Bucharest to protest the rights situation. France recalled its ambassador last month, but a Foreign Office spokesman said Britain did not plan to do so.

## 3 Papers Face 'Spycatcher' Charges

LONDON (AP) — The government, which last year lost a three-year battle in courts around the world to suppress "Spycatcher," a book by a former intelligence officer, has begun contempt of court proceedings against three newspapers that printed extracts from the book. The action at the High Court in London is against The Independent, two weeklies, The Sunday Times and the *Express*. The newspapers from which extracts were still in force in 1987, when the extracts were published, but no longer.

John Laws, representing the attorney general, Sir Patrick Mayhew, told the court Tuesday that the papers had committed a "grave contempt of court" and called for "punitive" action against them. He described the former intelligence officer, Peter Wright, 74, as "disgraced and discredited." The newspapers could be fined or their editors imprisoned.

## North Request for Tapes Is Rejected

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal judge on Wednesday rejected Oliver L. North's request to show at his trial videotaped segments of congressional testimony by John M. Prineas, his former superior at the National Security Council. Mr. Prineas was given limited immunity from prosecution when he testified before Congress in the Iran-contra affair.

District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell said the "testimony selected for presentation distorts the record from the congressional proceedings. The case is winding down now and the motion just filed comes too late."

## Corrections

An article in Monday's editions misidentified a spokesman for Lazard Brothers in London. Comments attributed to Gordon Johns, who works for Kemper Financial Services in London, were made by Alan Saunders.

A caption in Wednesday's Special Report on West German misidentified the troops manning the Lance missile. The troops were American, not German. In the chart on the turnover of the automobile companies, the figure given for Daimler-Benz is for the entire group, not the automobile division alone.

TSAR	GRAS	ATEAK
ETRE	UELE	SEATO
NORTHSTAR	PASTA	
ORATES	SAM	STAY
RESOLVE	ABEL	
NIT	CATALYST	
PEWS	BRIER	NEV
ALE	EQUATOR	NAP
USS	GUSTS	TELE
LETLOOSE	POH	
WENT	ERRANT	
ENOS	BER	STEREO
PARSE	SOUTHWIND	
ISLES	SAME	IDEA
GAORE	EDER	NESS

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Boeing 767s Approved for Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — American Airlines says it has received approval from the Federal Aviation Administration to fly trans-Pacific routes in the Boeing 767-300ER, which has just two engines and two pilots. The approval, which American is the first for a twin-engine commercial jet to make Pacific crossings.

American plans to use the 767-300ER on a proposed route from San Jose, California, to Tokyo with a stop in Honolulu. Lower fuel consumption and the need for one less pilot have made twin-engine aircraft increasingly popular. But recent incidents, including the crash earlier this year of a Boeing 737 in Britain after one engine failed, have generated concern.

But a spokesman for American doubted that the 767 would pose problems. "We've been using it on trans-Atlantic flights for three years with not a single shutdown," he said.

### Bad Year for Caribbean Tourism

SAINT CROIX, Virgin Islands (NYT) — Officials said that this year's Caribbean tourism season, never hearty, has been turned into a disaster by the strike against Eastern Airlines and the widespread cancellation of its flights. The U.S. Virgin Islands, Jamaica and Puerto Rico, along with the Bahamas, all are dependent on Eastern flights which now running at 10 percent of their prestrike level.

A month after the strike started, hotel occupancy in the 4,400 rooms of the U.S. Virgin Islands was running at 60 to 70 percent of capacity instead of the 90 to 95 percent that is normal at this time of year. The same is true in Puerto Rico's 7,000 hotel rooms, and the Puerto Rico Hotel Association estimates the lower occupancy rates will continue this month.

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	14	57	11	32	61	50	32
Amsterdam	15	59	12	33	62	51	33
Antwerp	15	59	12	33	62	51	33
Berlin	15	59	12	33	62	51	33
Bombay	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Buenos Aires	7	46	23	36	65	54	36
Calcutta	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Canton	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Cebu	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Colon	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Hankow	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Hong Kong	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Kobe	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
London	15	59	12	33	62	51	33
Lyons	15	59	12	33	62	51	33
Manila	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Medan	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Osaka	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Paris	15	59	12	33	62	51	33
Perth	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Port of Spain	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
San Francisco	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Singapore	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Sourabaya	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Taipei	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Tokyo	22	81	25	36	65	54	36
Yokohama	22	81	25	36	65	54	36

## NATO: Ex-Chief Proposes Cuts

(Continued from page 1)  
Goodpastor wrote, "the whole security structure the world has known since mid-century becomes open to a series of major transforming changes."

Calling the long-term possibilities "almost breathtaking," he called for focusing on a prospect for change in a "mid-term" stage, roughly by the mid-1990s. General Goodpastor also proposed a series of preliminary steps to clarify, confirm and verify Soviet proposals and intentions.

NATO's current proposal of massive cuts in Soviet tanks, artillery and other conventional weapons in Europe, balanced by reductions of 5 to 10 percent in the West, has come under criticism in Congress and by commentators here and in Europe for offering too little, both in political appeal and potential economic savings.

Implicitly recognizing this criticism, General Goodpastor said, "The current NATO proposal should be superseded as soon as possible by a more meaningful offer that addresses mid-term goals and objectives."

There has been discussion in NATO capitals of proposing broader and deeper cuts in a next phase of the Vienna negotiations, which may be discussed in late May at the planned NATO summit meeting in Brussels.

## KENNAN: CHENEY: An Era Is Ending Less of a Skeptic

(Continued from page 1)  
it and thought of it in the last 70 years."

Mr. Kennan's famous "long telegram" from Moscow in 1946 helped generate the U.S. policy of containment. Since leaving the State Department in 1953, Mr. Kennan has been a leading scholar on Soviet affairs and, in recent years, an outspoken advocate of more normal U.S.-Soviet relations.

Mr. Kennan criticized the U.S. executive branch as taking insufficient efforts to reach accords with the Soviet Union for major weapons cutbacks.

"There have been, in recent months and years, several interesting and encouraging initiatives and suggestions from the Soviet side to which we have been essentially unresponsive," Mr. Kennan said.

In 1981 he proposed that the superpowers strive for 50 percent cuts in their strategic nuclear arsenals. The suggestion, considered unrealistic at the time, was later endorsed by both governments.

Mr. Kennan described Mr. Gorbachev's political position in Moscow as "in certain respects precarious." But he said that the Soviet leader and his program had been strengthened by the results of the recent election there.

(Continued from page 1)  
tween the United States and Soviet Union appear to have receded somewhat," Mr. Cheney said in an interview with four reporters, partly because Mr. Gorbachev appeared "serious" about spending less money on the military.

Questions that need to be answered before the Cold War can be declared over, Mr. Cheney added, include what will happen to the Soviet forces to be withdrawn from Eastern Europe, how much the Warsaw Pact military budget will be cut and how much warning the West can expect if superpower relations suddenly cool.

He said that it was "risky business" to make basic changes in the U.S. posture until those and other questions were answered.

"I started out as a real skeptic, frankly, about Mr. Gorbachev," Mr. Cheney said. But having watched changes of the last few years unfold, he said, "I've become a believer in the notion that Gorbachev wants fundamentally to reform Soviet society economically."

"How all that translates into an altered military posture," he added, "is still an open question."

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# Washington Mayor Asks U.S. for Help

additional police, the city's ability to reduce violence related to the crack form of cocaine violence may be limited. For many, the threat of prison is no deterrent, he said.

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## Shamir and Baker Talk in Washington

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel met Wednesday with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, after signaling again that he would not budge on key factors in the Middle East peace equation.

His arrival began the second phase of an intensive period of Middle East negotiations by the administration that has earned high marks from Arab officials.

After a two-hour meeting at the State Department, Mr. Shamir said: "I feel we have started a very serious discussion."

Mr. Baker called the meeting "a very productive, useful, friendly discussion" and said that some of Mr. Shamir's suggestions were "very encouraging."

Details of the talks were not immediately disclosed.

On Monday and Tuesday, President George Bush and Mr. Baker met with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who became the first Arab leader to publicly endorse the U.S. approach toward reviving the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Shamir are to be followed to Washington on April 17 by King Hussein of Jordan.

On Wednesday, Foreign Minister Marwan Kasim of Jordan said that the United States was demonstrating a "new spirit" on a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Bush, during talks with Mr. Mubarak, said there was a "sense of urgency to move toward a comprehensive settlement through direct negotiations."

He also said that Egypt and the United States shared the goals of security for Israel, an end to the occupation of the Gaza Strip and West Bank, and full political rights for Palestinians.

As Mr. Shamir arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington, he said he had come to "open vistas for peace." He planned to meet with Mr. Bush on Thursday.

On Tuesday in New York, Mr. Shamir reiterated that Israel would never agree to talk with the Palestine Liberation Organization, would not agree to the establishment of a Palestinian state and would not withdraw all its forces from the occupied territories.

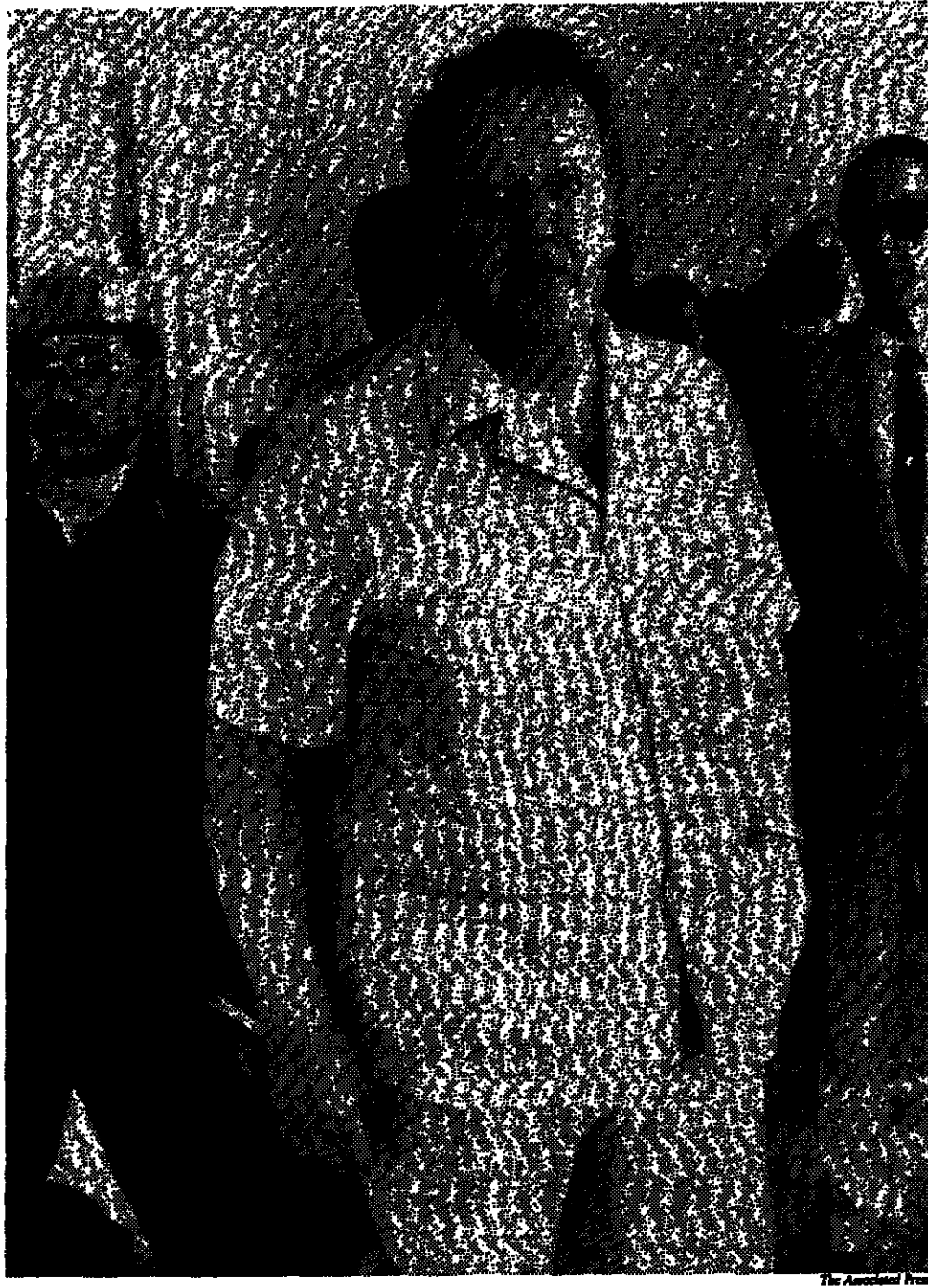
But in a goodwill gesture on Wednesday, Israel freed more than 430 Palestinian prisoners, linking the move to the beginning of Ramadan, the Moslem holy month of fasting.

In a speech to the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations in New York, Mr. Shamir said he would be willing to negotiate peace with "anyone in the world" except the PLO. He added: "Sitting with the PLO will not bring peace. It will guarantee disaster."

Mr. Baker has suggested that Israel may find it necessary to talk to the PLO and has said that a Middle East settlement must involve an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Although Mr. Shamir's arrival overlapped by three hours the departure of Mr. Mubarak, the two did not meet. Mr. Mubarak wants an early international conference on the Middle East to serve as an umbrella for direct negotiations.

Mr. Mubarak also left open the possibility that Egypt might support Mr. Shamir's proposal for holding elections among Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip if this would "help the peace process." (UPI, AP, Reuters, WP)



Marti Ahtissari, the UN's special representative, in Oshakati, northern Namibia, on Wednesday.

## Pretoria Demands Guerrillas Give Up for Return to Angola

The Associated Press

WINDHOEK, Namibia — Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa broadcast a call Wednesday for black nationalist guerrillas in northern Namibia to surrender after five days of fighting that has left at least 200 people dead.

But Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, said his fighters had no intention of leaving the South African-controlled territory, a South African newspaper reported.

United Nations officials said Wednesday that peacekeeping reinforcements may be airlifted into Namibia as part of urgent efforts to stop fighting.

Mr. Botha, in a Radio South Africa broadcast received throughout Namibia, said, "SWAPO must surrender, lay down their arms, hoist a white flag — then nothing will happen to them."

If the guerrillas turn themselves in to police, "then they will be safely taken back" to bases in Angola, Mr. Botha said.

The fighting between South Afri-

can-led security forces and SWAPO guerrillas erupted Saturday, the day a cease-fire was to have started. The battles continued Wednesday.

The authorities said 179 guerrillas, 21 members of the security forces and an undetermined number of civilians have been killed in the combat, the worst of the 23-year war.

South Africa contends that 1,400 guerrillas have crossed into Namibia since Saturday in violation of the agreement.

Under the UN plan, guerrillas were to remain at their bases in Angola about 160 kilometers (100 miles) north of Namibia's border until mid-May. Some UN officials, however, have suggested that SWAPO field commanders mistakenly thought their units could return unopposed to Namibia as of April 1 and set up bases there.

Mr. Nujoma says the guerrillas were already in Namibia and that the security forces instigated the fighting.

Mr. Nujoma, quoted in the Star of Johannesburg newspaper, said

that the UN resolution, if given "careful reading," does not say that guerrilla forces who were found in Namibia on April 1 should be driven out and confined to Angola.

Cedric Thornberry, a senior official of the UN peacekeeping contingent in Namibia, said efforts to establish a truce "are being advanced with critical urgency" because we are now facing a deteriorating situation in the north.

He said the United Nations is considering speeding up the arrival of the rest of its planned 6,000 member monitoring force. About 900 members of the force were in Namibia.

SWAPO has battled South Africa since 1966 and has been favored to win the most vocal pre-independence elections planned for November under the UN plan.

But Mr. Botha, in a letter to the UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, said Tuesday that "the whole peace process in Namibia is in danger of collapse."

## 20 Killed as Big Guns Duel in Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Christian and Moslem areas in and around Beirut came under heavy artillery fire Wednesday. Twenty persons were killed within three hours and more than 1,000 Christians were reported to have fled the country by boat.

Arab League and Kuwaiti appeals for an end to the violence went unheeded.

The shelling, sporadic at first, increased after a night of artillery

duels between army units loyal to the Christian leader, Major General Michel Aoun, and Syrian gunners backed by Lebanese Moslem and leftist factions.

The Christian Lebanese Forces militia disclosed that it had entered the battle at the side of the Aoun forces Tuesday and vowed to keep its artillery in action as long as residential Christian areas were shelled.

Hospital officials said that four

of the victims died in Christian-held Ashrafieh, including a mother and her two children. Four civilians were killed in mostly Moslem West Beirut, a Syrian-controlled region, in shelling that also targeted Druze areas southeast of Beirut.

At least 141 people have been killed since March 14 when General Aoun vowed to drive some 35,000 Syrian troops out of Lebanon.

Authorities in Cyprus were quoted as saying Wednesday that 560 Lebanese Christians arrived there Tuesday and a further 700 arrived Wednesday by boat from the Christian-controlled port of Jounieh.

Jounieh is one of two exit routes to have remained open in Lebanon since Beirut's airport was shut down because of shelling. The safe route out leads overland through Syria.

The latest violence came amid two senior Arab League envoys were in Damascus for official talks: a fresh bid to seek a cease-fire in Lebanon, while a French government envoy, Jean-François Deniau, was in Lebanon for what the said was a "mission of action."

It also followed statements by General Aoun insisting that talks between rival Lebanese groups could only begin when Syria, which backs a rival, Moslem-dominated cabinet, withdrew its forces from Lebanon.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sabah Ahmad Sabah, chairman of a special Arab League committee on Lebanon, said on arrival Tuesday in Damascus that the warring parties in Lebanon should immediately observe a cease-fire.

The Kuwaiti official and Secretary-General Cheddi Khibi of the Arab League were planning Wednesday to meet a group of Palestinian Lebanese, political leaders whom Damascus has supported in their demands for reforms. (AFP, UPI, Reuters)

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

### International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas

#### ICARDA

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS OF POSITIONS

- A) DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL (OPERATIONS)
- B) DIRECTOR — FINANCE DEPARTMENT
- C) DIRECTOR — ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT
- D) INTERNAL AUDITOR

ICARDA invites applications for the above positions, all of which are located at its headquarters in Aleppo, Syria.

ICARDA is one of 13 centers supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a consortium of donor governments, international agencies and philanthropic foundations. It conducts research and training for the improvement of rainfed agricultural systems, particularly in the region of West Asia and North Africa, cooperates with national agricultural research organizations, and manages farms and laboratories where its scientists conduct much of their research. The total staff is about 700, including about sixty internationally recruited scientists, some of whom are stationed in countries situated in a belt extending from Pakistan to Morocco.

#### A) DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL (OPERATIONS) RESPONSIBILITIES

The Deputy Director General (Operations) will report to the Director General and will represent him in overseeing the work of the Finance and Administrative Departments of the Center. He may be called upon to serve as Secretary to the Board of Trustees, assist in donor relations, including fund raising, and undertake other senior managerial duties as needed. The Finance Department of the Center is charged with all aspects of budgeting, accounting, investment and financial reporting; and the Administrative Department with personnel and other aspects of human resource development, purchasing, visitors' services including travel, the physical plant including workshop, construction and maintenance, and an International School. Through the Directors of Finance and Administrative Departments, the incumbent will have responsibility for all these functions as well as for ensuring the financial integrity and administrative efficiency of the Center and the development of sound procedural and reporting systems for both areas.

#### QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants must:

1. Be over 40 years of age.
2. Hold a recognized postgraduate degree in business administration or equivalent and have adequate knowledge of accounting and management systems.
3. Have relevant international experience.
4. Have ability to work with people of different disciplines and nationalities.
5. Be fluent in spoken and written English as a prerequisite. Knowledge of Arabic and/or French would be highly desirable.

#### B) DIRECTOR — FINANCE DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the overall supervision of the Deputy Director General (Operations) the Director, Finance Department is responsible for the day-to-day running of all accounting functions: cash management, administration, coordination and control of the budget; and internal and external financial reporting. He would be expected to develop and implement efficient and effective financial, monitoring and reporting procedures for each of these aspects and advise management on issues relating to them.

#### QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants must:

1. Be over 35 years of age.
2. Hold a recognized professional accounting, financial management or equivalent qualifications.
3. Have a minimum of 10 years of relevant international experience.
4. Have ability to work with people of different disciplines and nationalities.
5. Have knowledge of computerized systems, and experience in the use of mainframes and microcomputers.
6. Have good command of English as a prerequisite. Knowledge of Arabic and/or French would be desirable.

#### C) DIRECTOR — ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the overall supervision of the Deputy Director General (Operations) the Director, Administrative Department is responsible for all administrative matters including: personnel, visitors' services, building maintenance, catering, housing, telecommunications, transport services, vehicle maintenance and an International School. Apart from the day-to-day running of the department, the incumbent would be expected to develop and implement efficient and effective administrative, monitoring and reporting procedures for all these aspects and advise management on issues relating to them.

#### QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants must:

1. Be not less than 35 years of age.
2. Hold a recognized post graduate degree in administration or its equivalent.
3. Have a minimum of 10 years of active overseas experience in administration and personnel management. Understanding of agricultural research would be an advantage.
4. Be fluent in spoken and written English a prerequisite. Knowledge of Arabic and/or French would be desirable.
5. Proficiency in handling computerized management systems to meet administrative needs would be highly desirable.

#### D) INTERNAL AUDITOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Internal Auditor will report directly to ICARDA's Director General. He would be expected to develop, implement, and manage a comprehensive policy and program of internal audit within the Center covering all aspects of financial management and administration. In this and in the day-to-day performance of his functions he will work in close collaboration with the Directors of Finance and Administration.

#### QUALIFICATIONS

Applicant must:

1. Be not less than 35 years of age.
2. Hold a CPA chartered accountant, or an equivalent university degree qualification.
3. Have 10 years of relevant experience.
4. Be fluent in spoken and written English. Knowledge of Arabic would be desirable.

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The salary will be competitive with comparable international posts, and will be based on background and experience. Benefits include the use of a car, an allowance towards housing costs, annual home leave, life and medical insurance, and a contributory retirement plan.

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Applications will be considered from individuals interested in continuing employment as well as from those who may be able to obtain a leave of absence from their present employment for two or three years. Candidates are requested to send two copies of their applications and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two professional referees to:

Dr. Nasrat R. Fadda, Director General, ICARDA, P.O. Box 5466, Aleppo, Syria, not later than April 30, 1989.

## Congressmen Allege Spill Cover-Up

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Two congressmen on Wednesday accused the government of hiding from the nation the possibility of a major oil spill and the ineffectiveness of clean-up technology.

Senator Alan Cranston and Representative Mel Levine, both California Democrats, blamed the Reagan administration for what they called a cover-up and asked President George Bush to cancel further

oil leasing off California pending a complete review of the program.

Mr. Levine released internal memoranda from the Reagan administration on a proposed northern California lease sale which he said revealed the likelihood of a major spill, other adverse impacts on the environment and an attempt to whitewash the conclusions.

"The federal government refused to plan for a worst-case spill scenario in Alaska and the result is one

of the nation's worst environmental disasters," Mr. Levine said.

Mr. Levine said warnings from the Fish and Wildlife Service about offshore drilling risks in California were deleted from the final draft of a Minerals Management Service report.

Among the deletions, Mr. Levine said, were warnings that tanker traffic is at high risk in rough seas; technology cannot clean up a spill and containment equipment is not deployable in severe weather.

On Tuesday, other Democrats criticized Mr. Bush's response to the oil spill in Valdez, Alaska, and introduced bills intended to expedite action in the wake of an incident akin to the tanker accident in Prince William Sound.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Beirut Needs a Pause

Lebanon is in one of its most frightful phases of violence and fragmentation. The immediate trouble arose from failure to agree on a new president when Amin Gemayel stepped down last fall. This left the embattled Christian minority, on which tradition bestows the presidency, bereft of the one national presence most important to its political equilibrium. A typically Lebanese make-do arrangement of two presidents, one Christian and one Muslim, was devised. Then, to everyone's astonishment, the loosely seated Christian one, General Michel Aoun, emboldened perhaps by arms shipped in by Iraq, started coming on like gang-busters. He reached for command of all the Christians, came down hard on the Muslim militias, even while touching some Muslims with a national Lebanese spirit, and dared to defy Syria, would-be master of all it surveys in Lebanon. Syria's response, bloody even by its standards, was a massive contribution to the civilian carnage you have been seeing in the news.

The bold and driven General Aoun is one more of the unusual personalities thrown up by the travails of Lebanon. People talking about him soon get to his mystical quality. They wonder whether, in switching from accommodating to challenging Damascus, he was not starting something that

he was not going to be able to finish on his own. Who then would be available to spare Lebanon, and especially Christian Lebanon, the consequences of his acts? An Arab League mission is struggling to be helpful. Meanwhile, General Aoun has appealed directly to the United States somehow to balance the scales in Lebanon, to offset overwhelming Syrian military power on the ground. This is not a role for which the United States, still nursing the considerable bruises received in its ill-fated Lebanese interventions of the Reagan period, has much heart at this time. The State Department has offered a restatement of American earnestness and goodwill.

In some rosy future, Lebanon's fractures will be healed in the context of an overall Middle East settlement. Until then, what temporary repairs and restraints are possible will come as a result of improvised half-measures and the exhaustion of the combatants. The spectacle of suffering has stirred a fresh showing of international concern for the Lebanese. The Arab League is doing its bit to offer mediation. Lebanon needs a pause, the will to put a pause to peaceful effect and a respite from the foreign powers — principally, Syria and Iraq — whose rivalry feeds the current torment.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Clean Up the Oil Act

The wreck of the Exxon Valdez is already the largest American oil spill. It may yet turn out to be America's most profound environmental disaster. It undermines the oil industry's credibility and threatens future exploration. And its traces will last for years to come, grim reminders of carelessness and official self-deception.

But this catastrophe can yet bring some measure of redemption by jolting Congress to write credible regulations for oil exploration and shipping, persuading the bureaucracy to enforce them and forcing industry to honor its trust.

It is true, as President George Bush has said, that there is no direct connection between the wreck of the Exxon Valdez and the bill he favors to open up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to exploratory drilling. The accident could as easily have occurred off the coast of Louisiana.

But in terms of public perception the connection has already been made. Support for the bill is dwindling fast and will not be revived without tough new regulations. Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, an advocate of aggressive exploration, seems to grasp this point more clearly than does Mr. Bush.

"If the image of an uncareful and uncaring industry prevails among the U.S. public," he told an industry group on Monday, "then we can kiss good-bye to domestic oil and gas exploration in the [Arctic] region, offshore and in the public lands."

In relative terms, the Alaskan spill is small. The 1978 spill from the Amoco Cadiz in prime fishing waters off the Brittany coast was seven times bigger. But its damage was mitigated by high winds and heavy seas that broke down the oil and prevented formation of a continuous slick.

The special horror of the Alaskan spill lies in its location. Breath-takingly rich in animal life, the frigid waters of Prince William Sound are ringed by islands and largely isolated from the sea. The oil may thus resist chemical degradation for years. Even now, the spreading slick has turned the sound into a marine graveyard.

## Breakthrough on Debt

Within the past week, the politics of the Latin debt crisis has changed fundamentally — and for the better. In the meetings that have just ended in Washington, the world's rich countries have generally agreed to change strategy and swing toward a much heavier emphasis on reducing the debts. They have instructed the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to get to work on specific plans.

Most of the push is coming from the United States and its secretary of the Treasury, Nicholas Brady, with the support of Japan. Britain and perhaps West Germany are less enthusiastic. Mr. Brady proposed to encourage debt reduction by offering the commercial banks, in return, guarantees by the World Bank or the IMF of the smaller amounts remaining. The Europeans point out that at least in a small way that shifts some of the commercial banks' present risks to the rich countries' taxpayers. It is true, and the United States until this year was flatly opposed to it. But a succession of recent developments has changed minds.

Up through 1987 it was still possible to hope that, with enough new lending, the Latin debtors could grow out of their troubles. But during the past year all the major debtors have been sinking toward stagnation. One central reason is a drastic drop in investment — and investment is down because of the enormous flows of money outward to service the debts. Meanwhile it has become increasingly clear that the commercial banks will not renew lending to the debtors on anything approaching the scale necessary to ensure growth there.

A steadily declining standard of living in Latin America has huge political implications. It is not merely a private matter between borrowers and lenders. It is fair to say that most of the Latin countries borrowed recklessly, but it is equally correct to say that

banks lent recklessly. Now, in the aftermath of many mistakes, it is time for the governments of the rich countries to intervene more forcefully and prevent greater damage.

If taxpayers' money, through the World Bank and the IMF, is used to guarantee Latin debts, does that amount to a bailout of the commercial banks? Not if the guarantees apply only to loans that have been substantially reduced. The main point of the guarantees is not to help bankers but to nourish the hope of revived Latin prosperity and to preserve Latin democracy. Guarantees would be available only to those countries willing to undertake deep reforms of their economies, not only to improve efficiency but also to strengthen economic democracy by improving opportunity and beginning to correct the grossly unfair distribution of income in most of them. That ought to be worth investing a little public money in.

The Brady proposals, under discussion for the past month, were conspicuously vague. Those ideas will now begin to take on a much clearer and more concrete form. The world's finance ministers, in the past five days' meetings, have used their time well.

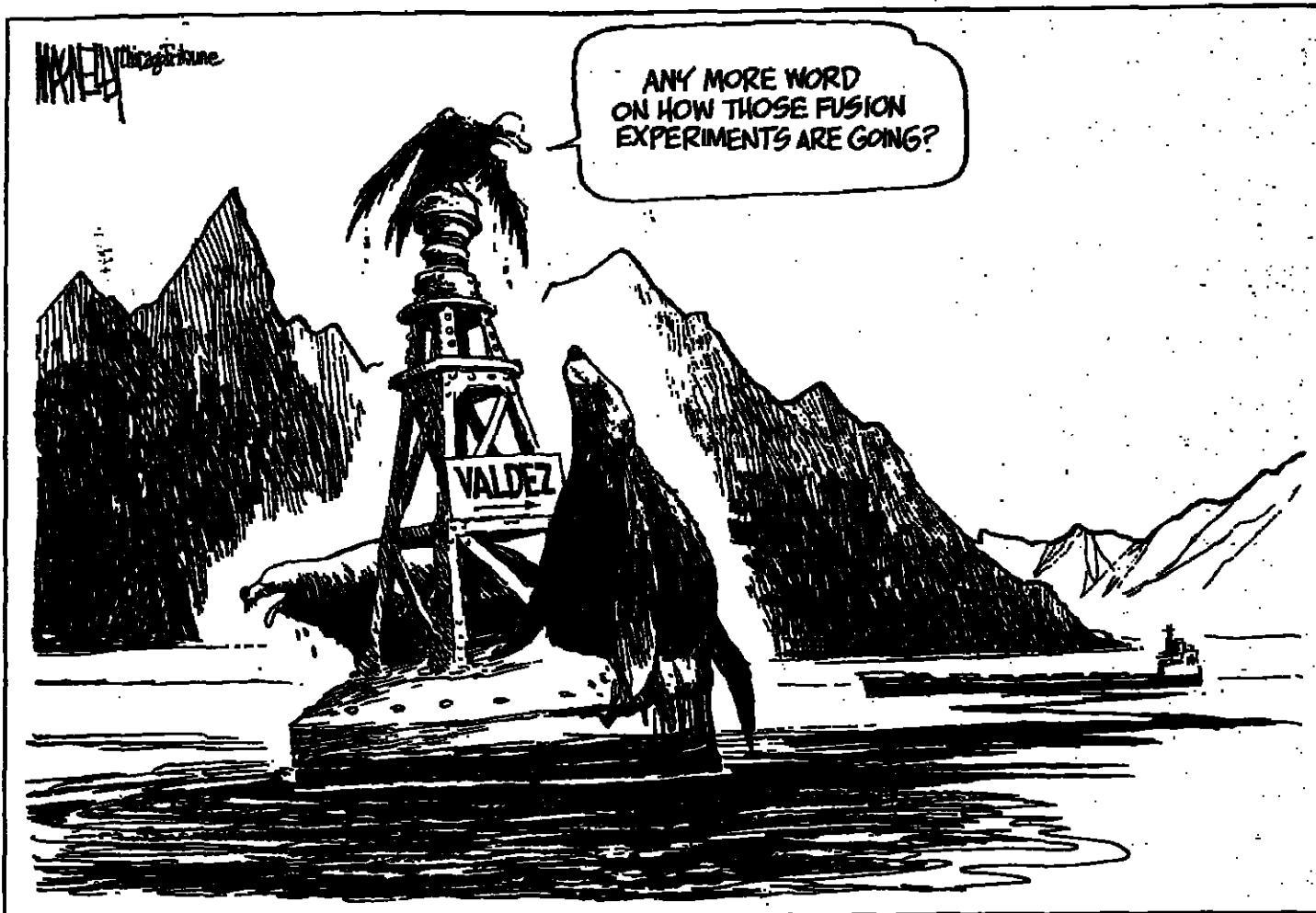
— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Forces for Soviet Change

Mikhail Gorbachev must now turn the electoral experiment into perpetual motion. There are possibilities for massive mobilization in the Soviet Union, but the party has been unable to achieve it. The moment to change the guard within the party has come. It would be unthinkable for Mr. Gorbachev to renounce the support of the millions who voted for Boris Yeltsin.

— Le Sol (Brussels).



## Soviet Union: The Next Few Years Will Be Tricky

By Flora Lewis

MOSCOW — Even Communist Party officials most supportive of Mikhail Gorbachev's reform program admit that they were startled by the way the Soviet people took up their first real chance at elections.

Voter behavior varied widely from region to region. In many places, people chose unknown over the party's placid candidates, even rejecting party hacks who ran unopposed.

These were carefully managed elections, not properly democratic, but huge numbers of people seized what opportunity was offered to speak up in meetings and vote their grievances.

It is interesting to see how, with all its vast police and informer apparatus, the regime keeps misreading its people. It thought they would respond enthusiastically to relatively minor economic reforms and major promises. They didn't. It thought they would respond cautiously to a bit of political choice. They whooped.

After hesitating several days, the men at the top ventured their assessment of the results. Not surprisingly, they announced that it showed the will of the people to back Mr. Gorbachev. But obviously there was some behind-the-scenes distress in the party.

Even more critical a test is coming in November, when there are to be local and republic-level elections. The

issues will be closer to everyday life, the candidates more intimately known and the voters emboldened by their proven capacity to upset big shots.

It remains to be seen whether the party apparatus will try to manipulate its way out of this greater challenge, or see it as an occasion to consolidate support for many more reforms that are needed.

High-level people concede that perestroika is not yet irreversible, by which they mean that they are not at all sure they can manage the process according to plan.

Already there have been serious slippages in the timetable. The Supreme Soviet, intended to become a kind of parliament, now probably won't be in place until fall. That means that important new laws — on the press, the judicial system, human rights — probably won't be on the books this year. And yet the effort to institutionalize and strengthen the legal role of the state, compared with the arbitrary rule of the party, is crucial to rooting reform.

Much more important are slippages in economic reforms, and the gap between the economic and political fronts is growing ominously wider. Living standards continue to

decline. To avoid inflation and serious social unrest, retail price reforms, changes in management structure and finance have been put off until well into the next five-year plan, starting in 1991.

So it's chicken and egg. Without these painful changes, there is little possibility that the economy will start to deliver the goods needed to motivate people to produce better. But the leadership seems to feel there is too much risk of losing control before tangible, consumable results have established confidence that it knows what it's doing.

The next few years are going to be particularly dicey. Mr. Gorbachev's men say candidly: We know where we want to go but we don't know how to get there.

They no longer talk about integrating the Soviet Union into the world economy in three or four years. The wise ones talk about decades.

There is a totally different vision of what is wrong and how vast is the transformation needed from the goals of the party congress in 1986, when Mr. Gorbachev called mostly for technology and tinkering.

Furthermore, ideas keep changing. What is said today will be dif-

ferent next year, maybe in six months. Something of a chain reaction has set in beyond anyone's confident prediction.

Now many voices are making themselves heard, not just among the nomenclature, the new guard and old guard. It isn't always clear what they mean. A worker said he voted for the deposed Moscow party chief, Boris Yeltsin, because he thought it good to have some opposition among the powerful. Yet he said he didn't trust Mr. Yeltsin and would hate to see him at the top.

An academician said that for him the definition of perestroika was "old values, very old values, including the rehabilitation of religion," an implicit questioning of the revolution. He went on to say that he considered the main drawback of the system "its lack of economic, political, social self-regulation," an implicit rejection of a communist society that nationalists and traditionalists seem to want to restore on old lines.

It is already clear that whatever comes out of all this will be a different world. But it is still a monstrously armed, suspicious world, with deeply ingrained ugly habits. The West has no interest in seeing it run off the rails. We share the stakes.

The New York Times.

## Afghanistan: Same Old Policy for a Different War

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The conservatives, fishily eyeing the Bush administration's Nicaragua deal with Congress, suspect that "bipartisanship" is not so much discretion and statesmanship as it is a cover name — on policy and on presidential power. But this is sour grapes.

George Bush had no wise choice but to make the best of Ronald Reagan's failure to hold a Democratic Congress to his Central America dream.

Another instance of bipartisanship troubles me more, Afghanistan. For a decade there has been agreement across the political spectrum to help the resistance kick out Soviet troops. What differences there were concerned only degrees of ardor. So deep is the habit of consensus on this issue that in Congress now there is almost no disposition, let alone institutional readiness, to take the fresh look that the new situation requires.

At this point it is not established that the administration is on the wrong track. The fair question, however, is whether Washington is taking into timely and full account the sea

changes flowing from the evacuation of Soviet troops in February.

That event changed what was a holy war against infidel invaders to a more "normal" war among Afghans — no superficial change. The regime enjoys continuing Soviet support, and this is reasonably cited by the American government to continue providing American support to the mujahidin. The flow of American arms, however, no longer goes exclusively to an anti-Soviet purpose. A couple of other purposes have been added that the United States scarcely acknowledges and perhaps understands less.

One contest is identified by Edward Girardet, the Christian Science Monitor's veteran Afghan hand, as a regional tug of war involving the Soviet Union, Pakistan, Iran, India, China, Saudi Arabia and others. They seek by such means as arms, aid and bribery to shape the internal outcome in Afghanistan. It is not pretty, but it is the inevitable rush to fill a vacuum left by a great power's withdrawal, and it is

only natural that near neighbors, to whom it matters, will join in.

The other contest is a civil war — not just between Communists and anti-Communists but increasingly among elements of the resistance. New refugees are now fleeing Afghanistan. U.S. as well as Soviet arms.

This struggle takes America to terrain where, to be effective, it must know a great deal about Afghan politics. There are experts in Washington, but the larger political community — and this is what counts in a democracy — is literally years away from grasping that would make America a savvy performer, if it chose that chancy role, in the internal Afghan game.

As it has since Moscow sent in its troops in 1979, Washington takes political advice on Afghanistan from the Pakistanis. This has produced a belated but brisk discussion inside the government and a little bit outside. Some say the Pakistanis have drawn the United States into ill-con-

sidered support of their own unrepresentative fundamentalist Afghan clients — the gang that set up a flimsy interim regime a few weeks ago and now hopes to seat it in Jalalabad, besieged for precisely that purpose. Others are calmer or more defensive. I find it hard to tell which.

Much hinges on the Jalalabad siege. The Afghan government's success in hanging on and the evident disarray of the resistance are beginning to chip away at earlier easy assumptions of the regime's imminent post-Soviet collapse. The regime uses the time to split the resistance, fighting some of its factions and appealing and buying others. Moscow has never stopped urging negotiations to save Kabul at least a piece of power. This is the question Washington hoped it would never have to face.

Bipartisanship is fine if it puts political force behind a well-considered policy, but when it becomes a well-considered inattention to an increasingly fuzzy executive policy, it can be a costly pose.

The Washington Post.

## What Kind of Islam?

AFGHANS are saying it was Islam that beat the Russians. Now a new struggle is beginning — to see what kind of Islamic government will prevail in the next decade. We should make no mistake about it: Almost surely there will be an Islamic republic in Afghanistan. For Islam is what Afghanistan has been all about — at least in the eyes of the regional players. The West can only hope that this newly unfurled Islamic banner of victory will demonstrate that Islam triumph will not automatically carry with it the despotism and violent anti-Westernism characteristic of Iran.

— Graham E. Fuller, commenting in the Los Angeles Times.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1889: Stanley Goes West

BRUSSELS — A despatch received by the Government states that Stanley and Emin are on their way to the west coast, and that they have a large number of natives and a quantity of ivory with them. The news has occasioned much surprise, especially the statement that Emin Pasha should abandon the Equatorial Province, which was a sort of advance post of civilization in the interior of the "Dark Continent." Stanley and Emin will return by way of Egypt, after having opened a route from the lake region to the coast.

### 1914: Police Fight IWW

NEW YORK — There was a three-hour battle yesterday afternoon [April 5] in the neighborhood of Union square here between 2,000 Industrial Workers of the World and 400 New York policemen. The workers were engaged in a demonstration of protest against the imprisonment of

## Eurocrats: The Record Is Upright

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — It is time to speak up in defense of the Eurocrats who staff the European Commission. It is not a hotbed of corruption.

It should not be necessary to make such a statement. But smear tactics, in which no names are named and precious few specific cases are cited, are currently damaging the Eurocrats' reputations. It is a worrying development, because respect and credibility are essential if the Commission is to help bring about the EC's plans for the economic and political integration of Europe by 1992.

The slur that corruption is widespread in Brussels is today on many lips. The accusations are varied and tend to be vague. Commission officials are said to be ripping off the European taxpayer on a massive scale through fiddling their pay and employment privileges. Worse, they are alleged to be conniving in scams that range from phony sickness retirements right up to involvement in the loss of huge amounts of EC funds to racketeers and IRA terrorists.

Parts of the press in Europe, and particularly in Britain, delight in allegations of EC corruption. In Brussels, the European Parliament is circulating a report that some \$4 billion a year in EC funds is "the appearing into the pockets of fraud."

## It is not easy to dispel rumors of corruption.

It is not hard to come away with the impression that some of this money is sticking to the fingers of Commission officials. But in the 40 years I have worked as a journalist in Brussels I have never detected even a whiff of scandal suggesting dishonesty inside the Commission.

The closest it has come to trouble of that sort concerns some expenses accounts in the late 1970s. There was much shaking of heads when it was revealed that a few of the politicians at the top of the EC administrative machine were spending too lavishly on non-essential items.

One of the Commission's French members had developed a taste for expensive quantities of freshly cut flowers in his office. A West German seemed to spend more time in deluxe hotels than was necessary. A Dutchman used his chauffeur's limousine to commute daily between Brussels and his home in Holland. Investigations criticized Commission members for using air taxis too frequently when traveling to sessions of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

The commissioners' expense accounts were tightened in the wake of those revelations. As for rank-and-file EC officials, they have always had to operate under such a parsimonious system of allowances that they wish to entertain anyone beyond lunch they must pay out of their own pockets, without refund later.

In any case, expense account extravagance is not the sort of abuse under discussion. The Eurocrats in Brussels are being accused of far more malpractices. In one broadside, they are said to be mismanaging the multi-billion-dollar agricultural, regional and regional development funds; another, they are reputed to be in effect, embezzling money through exploitation of their already hand-picked conditions of employment.

Dealing first with the issue of funds, there undoubtedly is a serious problem with false claims for agricultural subsidies and other EC grants. However, the Commission has become more in the face of the problem, and the national governments pay out these funds. It is essentially their task to crack down on their misuse. Brussels has set up an anti-fraud squad to designate national efforts, but the problem lies with the 12 member states.

On the question of dishonest manipulation of the EC's employment rules, the evidence is thin. A Sunday Times report in London made much of the fact that the incidence of early retirement on health grounds in the upper reaches of the Commission is about 10 times the average for civil servants in Europe. That is a little enough, but the explanation is that in the top grades, early retirement is often used to solve EC governments' squabbles over whose top civil servants should occupy which key posts.

It is not easy for the Commission to dispel rumors of corruption. To dismiss them out of hand appears arrogant. To examine them in public can lend them credence. Meanwhile, the truth is that this is an honest bureaucracy, if not a perfect one.

International Herald Tribune.

## Thailand Speaks With a New Voice

By Surin Pitsuwan

BANGKOK — Rapid economic growth and political change are contributing to a more assertive Thai foreign policy. It is codenamed "Suwanabhumi," a Sanskrit word meaning "Golden Peninsula" which is often used to describe mainland Southeast Asia before the arrival of the European colonial powers.

The Suwanabhumi concept has Thailand as the hub of a peaceful, prosperous Southeast Asia that includes Burma and the countries of Indochina as well as Thailand and its partners in ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations. The renewed national confidence that underlies the thinking about Suwanabhumi has emerged from the recent years of impressive economic growth and political stability in Thailand. The transition from limited democracy to a fuller form of parliamentary government has given the country's 55 million people a greater sense of certainty about their future. The armed forces, which have long enjoyed extensive political influence, are trying to transform this mood into a kind of "manifest destiny" for Thailand.

Because the Suwanabhumi concept implies a shift in foreign policy priorities, it worries Thailand's traditional friends and allies, including fellow ASEAN countries, the United States and China. The concept has been associated with an initiative by Chatichai Choonbavan, the Thai prime minister, to broker a peace settlement in Cambodia by talking directly with the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh, which Thailand, along other ASEAN countries, the United States and China do not recognize. Some observers have cautioned

that Thailand is venturing along a precarious path by appearing to abandon or weaken a policy of staunch opposition to Vietnam's control of Cambodia. Thanat Khoman, a former Thai foreign minister and a co-founder of ASEAN in 1967, lamented recently that Thailand has already "broken away" from ASEAN. Since Vietnamese forces invaded Cambodia in 1978, Thailand, as a frontline state sharing a long and porous border with Cambodia, has been given almost unwavering support by the other ASEAN states in an effort to dislodge the Vietnamese.

China, too, has been very supportive in this cause. Then, in a series of meetings in Beijing recently with Chinese leaders, Prime Minister Chatichai received unmistakable hints of China's displeasure over Thailand's unilateral initiative to settle the Cambodian conflict on terms that Beijing obviously felt would favor Vietnam.

On his return to Bangkok, Mr. Chatichai announced that there would be no more direct dealing with the Phnom Penh regime, at least until after the Chinese-Soviet summit meeting in Beijing in May. Washington, too, has urged Bangkok to exercise restraint in dealing with Vietnam and Cambodia until Hanoi withdraws all its forces.

Several streams converged into the new current of Suwanabhumi. Mr. Chatichai, who took office last August, wants to put his own stamp on Thai foreign policy by turning the battlefields of Indochina into marketplaces. He has

been frustrated by the long diplomatic stalemate over Cambodia, and his Thai Nation Party, the main group in the ruling coalition, has extensive business connections.

Thailand's business community, squeezed by the threat of cuts in preferential trade access to the United States and battered by growing trade protectionism around the world, is searching for new markets and investment outlets, plus supplies of timber and other raw materials for its industries. Cultural affinity, geographical proximity and extensive commercial contacts with Burma and Indochina give Thailand a comparative advantage as it moves into those underexploited countries. So economic pressures for closer trade links with Burma, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam are strong.

The Suwanabhumi concept also is closely associated with General Chavalit Yongchaiyut, Thailand's supreme military commander, and his deputy, General Pat Abhakkitikul. The present generation of military leaders have had extensive foreign exposure, both in education and combat experience. Within Thailand they have given the army a role in socioeconomic development programs in order to maintain its visibility in national affairs. Externally they are projecting an image of "defense leadership" by suggesting that Thailand use its economic success to extend Thai influence into neighboring countries.

The writer, a Democrat Party member of the House of Representatives, is spokesman of the House's foreign affairs committee. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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## OPINION

## Cash Registers Ringing Up A New World of Numbers

By George F. Will

DAYTON, Ohio — History is spread across America as evenly as honey on toast. You cannot drive for long down any highway without coming upon some site of the distinctive American genius for democratizing history-making. Dayton, for example, is the site of one of those commonplace developments that altered habits of thought as well as action.

## Cash registers reinforced number consciousness.

People began to think quantitatively about their activities, their products and their income.

Famous for the bicycle shop in which the Wright brothers tinkered with the technology that would, in time, democratize the experience of long-distance travel. But Dayton also deserves fame for a more mundane machine.

A list of cities that have shaped our world would include London and New York (finance), Washington (freedom), Moscow (revolution), Paris (art), Vienna (philosophy and psychology). And add Dayton, birthplace of the cash register.

In the 1870s, James Ritty was running a saloon here and wondering why business was brisk but profits were slim. He suspected that his bartenders were dipping their fingers in the till. Driven by distress to a breakdown, he embarked on a vacation voyage to Europe. While on board, he became fascinated by a machine in the ship's engine room that recorded each rotation of the propeller shaft. It was an epiphany. Perhaps a machine could be built that would record each sale in a saloon.

Cutting short his vacation, he dashed back to Dayton and invented the cash register. Ritty's Incomparable Cash Register was soon refined to record all transactions on a paper roll. Retailing—among other things—was on the way to being transformed.

Mr. Ritty soon sold his struggling business for \$1,000 to a clever fellow who added a bell that rang when the cash drawer was opened. The official history of Dayton's National Cash Register Company (now NCR) said that the bell, "like the historic Revolutionary shot fired at Lexington... would be heard around the world."

What was heard around America was the new phrase "ringing up a sale." The historian Daniel Boorstin writes:

"Americans had thus found a way to give a new publicity to the shopkeeper's smallest transaction. Shopping now was a semipublic, communal activity, announced by the ringing of bells."

The company soon was owned by John Henry Patterson, a coal dealer who found that his business became profitable only after he replaced his cashbox with a cash register. A company report from 1888 contains this gem: "A hotel keeper when asked why he did not discharge his bartender who had purchased a \$1,000 diamond pin, out of a salary of \$10 per week before he had been at work six months, said that if he did so, he would only have to lose another \$1,000 on the next man because the new man would do the same thing."

Mr. Patterson encountered resistance to cash registers in businesses whose employees considered the machines a slur on their character. However, he was no one to be defeated. When his doctors ordered him to do daily calisthenics, he ordered his executives to join him at 5 A.M. One executive whose performance displeased him arrived at work one morning to find the charred remains of his desk and other office effects in a smoldering pile in front of the factory. Nowadays that is called negative feedback.

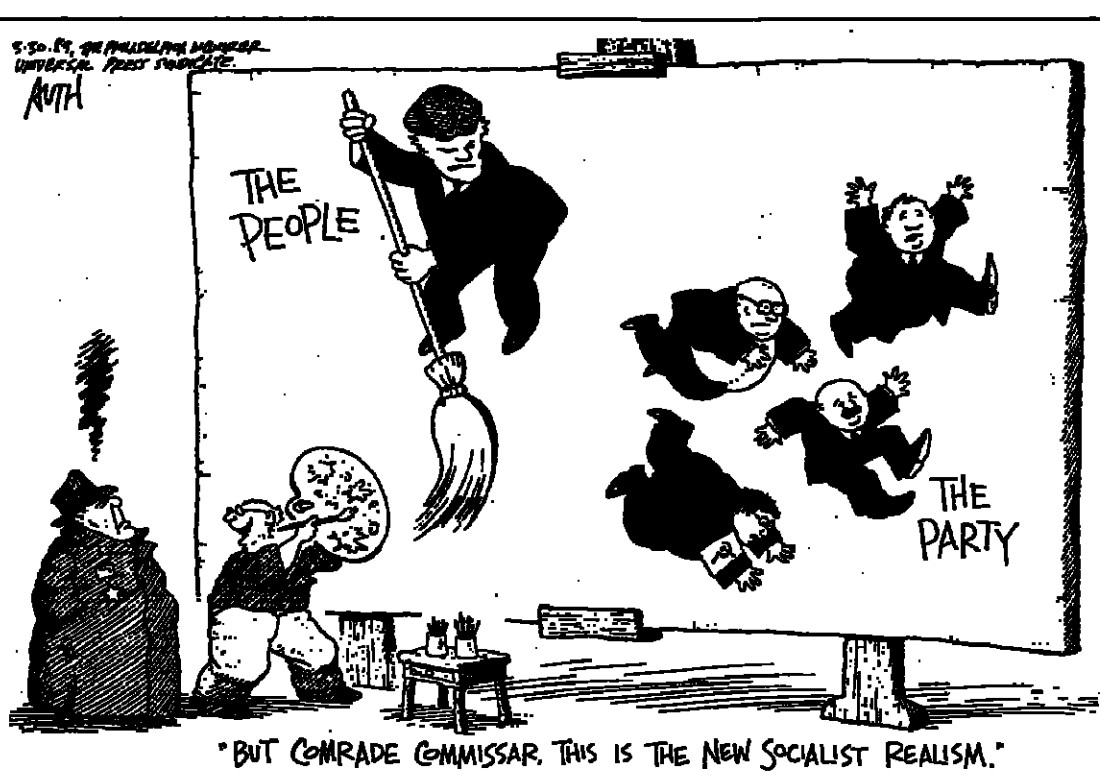
Mr. Patterson added to his machines devices for printing customers' receipts and classifying sales by sales persons and departments. All this, according to Mr. Boorstin, "reinforced the nation's number consciousness." As a result, people began to think quantitatively about their activities, their products and their income. They were putting themselves in countless new statistical communities. The most important came to be called income brackets.

Next came calculating machines. As more and more precise information became available about the quantity of things, Americans acquired the habit of thinking quantitatively, especially about incomes. In a nation of mobile immigrants, where people moved around geographically and up and down the social scale, income (rather than Old World categories of "property" and "wealth") was the most useful way of quantifying standards of living.

By the end of the 19th century, a powerful political movement for a new kind of taxation was forming around this way of thinking. And in the 20th century, as Mr. Boorstin says, "income consciousness, no longer merely a by-product of technology or of government statistics, became a civic obligation, under penalty of fine and imprisonment" and under an annual mid-April deadline.

Americans should not blame Dayton's ringing machines for their income taxes that are due soon. But there is a connection.

Washington Post Writers Group.



"BUT COMRADE COMMISSAR, THIS IS THE NEW SOCIALIST REALISM."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Against Syrian Occupation

Regarding "Thousands Flee Beirut During Last" (March 29), and the photograph "Explosion in Beirut" (March 31):

Your comments on the war in Lebanon are unjust toward this country and the suffering of its people. Actually, this is the first time in 14 years of war that Lebanon, through its prime minister and the commander-in-chief of the Lebanese army, has dared to state the truth loud and clear.

The war engaged for the liberation of Lebanon from the troops of occupation was declared on March 12, 1989. Since that date, the Syrians have been blindly bombing the only part of the country they don't occupy. Hundreds of innocent people are suffering and dying.

The illegal presence of the Syrian troops in Lebanon is a military intrusion which prevents the Lebanese leaders from reaching a peaceful agreement. It is no longer a "civil war," nor is it the often-described "fighting between Christians and Muslims."

SAMI GHOSN.

Neully-sur-Seine, France.

## Criticism: Repeat After Me

So what if Americans have the military power to blow everybody up a thousand times? What is a respectable average gross national product with millions of people starving in the country? Americans should ask themselves why there is widespread anti-Americanism in this world, or why people in Germany, for example, are about as afraid of America as they are of the U.S.S.R.

The United States has done so many

## Grand Louvre vs. Malls

Regarding the report, "In Paris, Cheers for a Pyramid" (March 30):

Who can wax that enthusiastic over the Louvre pyramid's dense metal-construction-with-some-glass-in-it? Many American shopping centers display more original architecture, lighter construction and more luminosity. But of course they lack the titillating affront to the old monuments surrounding it.

DEREK C. PEY.

Paris.

## Principles, Not Agendas

In response to the report, "Aides Resist Thornburgh Abortion Stand" (March 27):

So 50 career lawyers in the Justice Department have protested against the department's efforts to overturn the 1973 Supreme Court decision that legalized abortion. One of them says, "It was difficult for us to discover any motive" other than that the departmental leadership "just wanted to identify the department with the political agenda of the far right."

Did Abraham Lincoln free the slaves to identify with the political agenda of the abolitionists? Neither will I judge the motivation of Attorney General Dick Thornburgh. Unborn children also have the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

ALBERT F. STAHL.

Massy, France.

PHILLIP KARRH.

Paris.

## The Guns in My Coat Closet Are None of Your Business

By Tom Clancy

OWINGS MILLS, Maryland — In Switzerland crime is virtually unknown, yet most Swiss males are required by law to keep in their homes what amounts to a portable personal machine gun. The same situation exists in Israel, whose armed forces are similar to the Swiss model: Many citizens keep their

## MEANWHILE

military weapons (the Uzi submachine gun, for example) in their coat closets.

Street crime in Israel is also very low by U.S. standards. While I do not advocate possession of machine guns, it is plain from this evidence that such possession does not automatically foster crime.

I am a gun owner. I was introduced to shooting while a member of Troop 624 of the Boy Scouts of America more than 30 years ago. From the first, shooting was something that I have enjoyed.

I have shot everything from a .22-caliber long rifle to an artillery piece—having once "pulled the string" on a howitzer as a guest of the U.S. Army. I own a modest number of handguns and long guns, some semiautomatic. All are kept securely out of reach of my children, who know not to touch my guns without my supervision.

I enjoy shooting. I do not know why, but for me it is enough that it is, in fact, so. Some people play golf, or sail boats, or drive cars at foolish rates of speed, or leap from aircraft and then wait before they open their parachutes. In each case, people get a thrill from their individual hobbies. All can be dangerous.

I went to school with a young man who was nearly killed by a golf ball and still has an L-shaped scar over his left ear. Boating accidents claim numerous lives each year; the hazards of auto racing and skydiving are self-evident.

My hobby is shooting, and I have never come close to injuring anyone. I undertake this activity responsibly, as do virtually all of my fellow shooters.

Shooting, like golf, is a discipline in which one must exercise exact control at one point to achieve a goal at a distant point. The reward is really an internal one. One is gratified by his own conquest of the laws of physics.

Shooting is, in a word, as much fun for me as a good five-iron shot is for someone else; and I find that shooting is effective for controlling stress, as golf or other hobbies doubtless are for others.

I am not a member of the National Rifle Association. I hunted once but gave that up years ago.

I live in an area—on Chesapeake Bay—where the great majority of citizens own firearms, mainly shotguns, because it is simply the way things are. The last animal I killed was a rabid raccoon, about two years ago, which I dispatched with a .22 semiautomatic rifle.

There is little crime where I live, and I can't remember the last time we had

a murder in my county. It's another classic case of many guns but little crime, and less than an hour from Washington, where the reverse is true.

While an insurance agent, I carried the coverage for two police forces, and I have numerous friends in the FBI. I have yet to meet a single law enforcement officer who thinks that confiscating firearms from the general public will do any good at all concerning crime in the United States—not one.

They all say that gun control has no demonstrable effect on crime—or that its effects appear to be negative, as can be crudely demonstrated in such restrictive cities as Washington and New York.

With the recent slaughter of innocents in Stockton, California, has come again a hue and cry against firearms. But no firearm, nor knife nor club, ever killed anyone unless directed by a person who acted from malice, madness or idleness.

The killer in this case, motivated by malignant racism or mental illness, used a cheap semiautomatic firearm to murder children he could not even have known.

I submit that the action of that fanatic is irrelevant to my right to own and use firearms in the pursuit of my personal enjoyment. There are many known cases where maniacs used properly registered automobiles deliberately to run down people on sidewalks, yet people don't talk about restricting ownership automobiles.

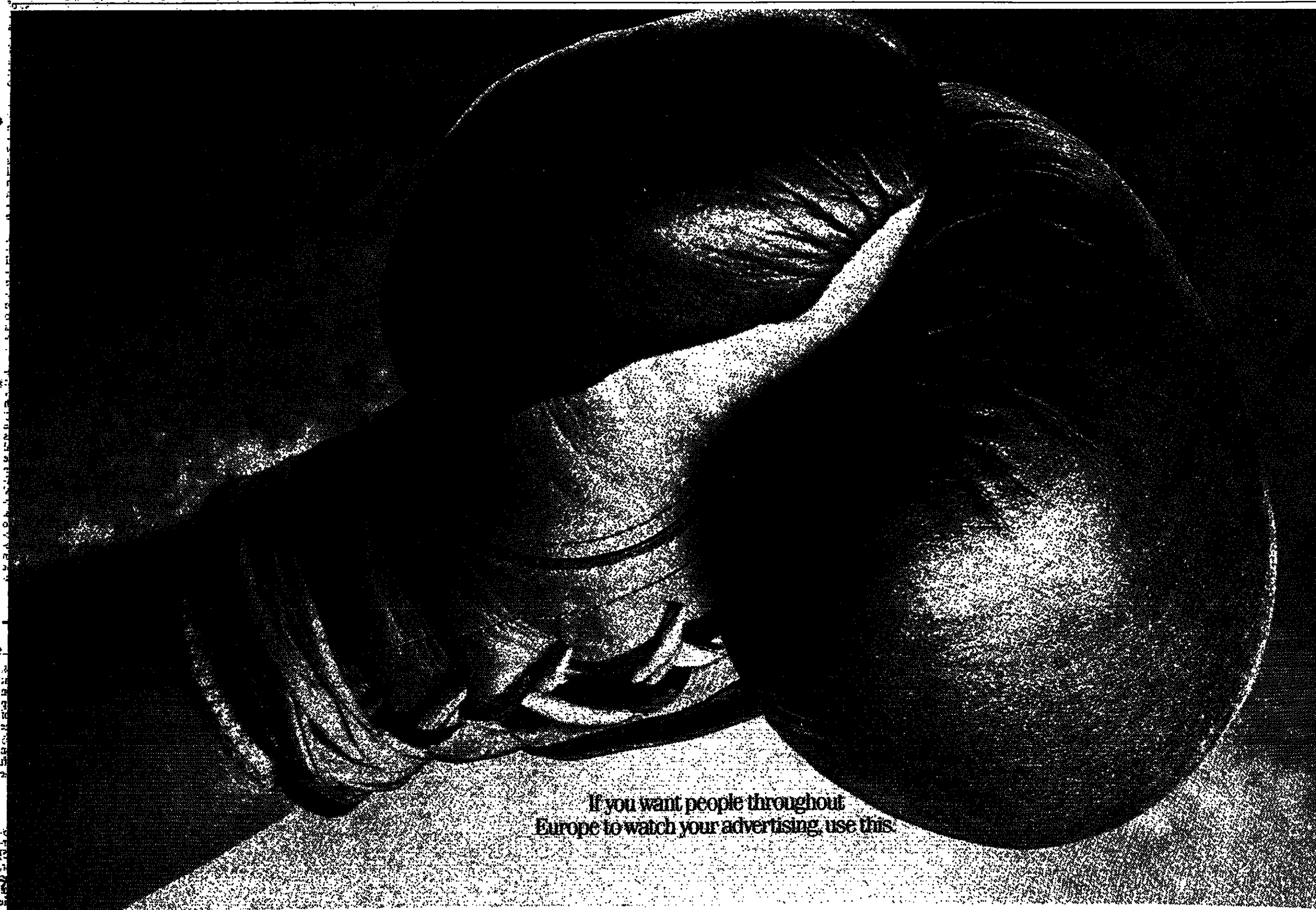
Ownership of firearms has a long history in America. The current use of firearms in hunting and sport-shooting merely echoes the time when a gun over the mantel was a means of putting food on the table. Owning a gun meant that a person could protect his (or her) family when the state was unable to do so, a lamentable condition that persists to this day even in areas which have large, organized police agencies. Having a gun gives the individual a degree of personal autonomy—that is not the anachronism many pretend it to be.

Unfortunately, many people with a morbid fear of firearms seek to expand the scope of their prejudices, forcing them on others who do not share them. This is not a new phenomenon in America. Earlier, people who disapproved of liquor consumption decided that no one should drink alcoholic beverages. This prejudice was irrational, but worse, it was fundamentally un-American.

Do I need to own guns? Maybe not. Nor, it might be argued in an era of crowded streets and polluted air, do I need to have more than one automobile. Do I need to consume alcohol? No.

Yet I choose to live my life in accordance with my wishes, and so long as I do not trouble others, I expect to be left alone in my pursuit of happiness.

Mr. Clancy's latest novel is "Cardinal of the Kremlin." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



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## SCIENCE

# Japanese Debate Ethics Of Organ Transplants

By Patrick L. Smith and Kay Itoi  
*International Herald Tribune*

**TOKYO**—When Juro Wada performed Japan's first heart-transplant surgery in the northern city of Sapporo 21 years ago, he believed he had opened a historic frontier in Japanese medicine. It was only months earlier that Christian Barnard of South Africa had pioneered the practice.

For visitors to his clinic in central Tokyo, Dr. Wada recounts the three-hour operation and the progress of the patient, who lived 83 days, as if the procedure had taken place the previous day. But it is with evident bitterness that the U.S.-trained surgeon explains why Japan's first heart transplant has proven to be its last.

"We wound up on trial—twice—for murdering the donor," Dr. Wada, 67, said. "The courts finally rejected the charges, but by that time all the publicity was against us."

No country has fully escaped the legal, ethical and social questions that have arisen since the first organ, a kidney, was transplanted in 1950. Indeed, as new drugs and procedures have improved the chances of success, the issues have often become more complex.

Along advanced nations, however, Japan has failed to answer one question crucial to the advance of organ-transplant surgery: Can brain death constitute a nationally accepted definition of death? Put another way, when is a potential donor dead, and until when must he still be counted technically alive?

Although the controversy has been confined to the courts and the medical profession, it cuts across a number of sensitive religious and cultural beliefs in Japan. More than anything else, it demonstrates how, in Japan's struggle to modernize, there are often painful collisions between science and tradition.

"I'm optimistic that we can solve this problem within two years," said Taro Nakayama, a national legislator. "But education will be essential."

For many surgeons, two years is simply too long to wait. By most estimates, about 500 patients a year die in Japan because they are unable to undergo heart-transplant surgery. No one has counted the number of deaths that could have been prevented by liver transplants, which have also been blocked since the first two cases, in 1962, ended up with the surgeons on trial.

The root of the problem, most physicians assert, lies in the prevalence of Buddhism among Japan's 122 million citizens. For one thing, Buddhism encourages

an acceptance of death that is foreign to Western culture. More important, the Japanese retain a reverence for the human body after death, since they do not believe the soul departs for the hereafter.

But some surgeons insist that religion and culture are only part of the problem. Dr. Wada did fundamental damage to the nation's confidence in physicians, they say, by providing no record of his examination of the deceased heart, no written diagnosis of the brain-dead donor and no account of the surgical procedure.

Many potential donors and recipients, suspicious of advanced medical treatment, question whether doctors might perform unnecessary transplants. More broadly, advanced medicine has become closely identified with the nation's new taste for getting and spending, which makes many Japanese uneasy.

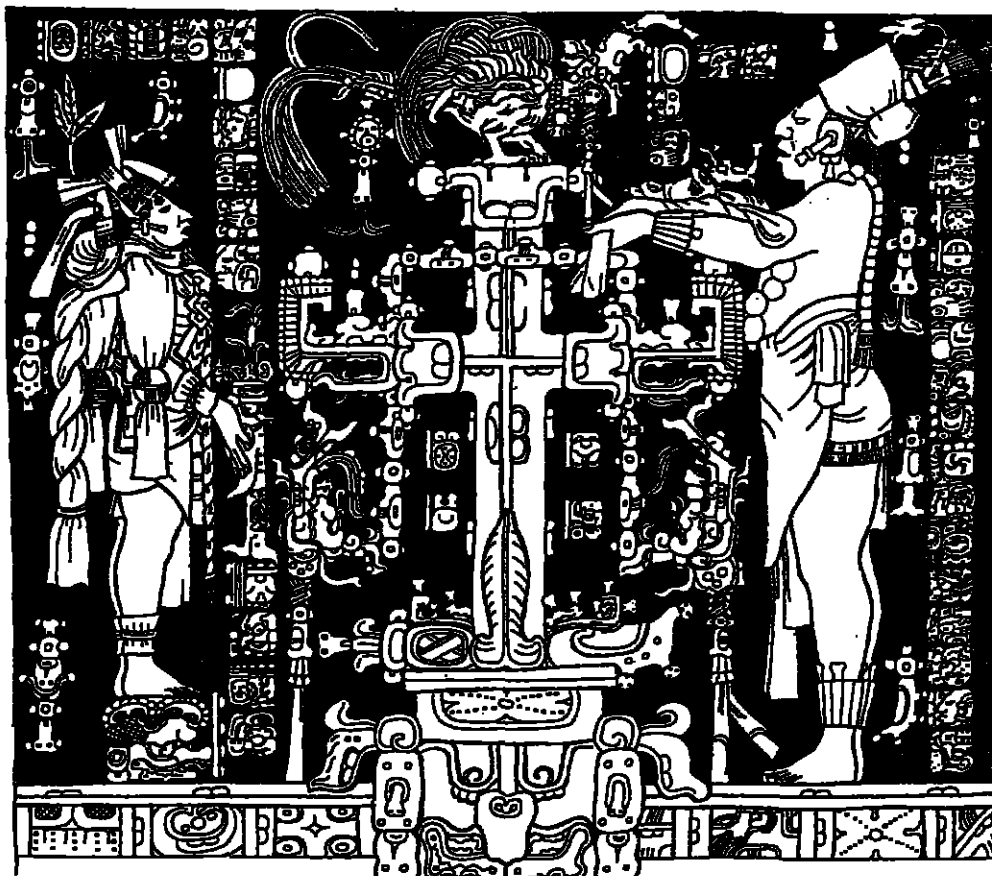
As a consequence, there has been little desire to advance beyond traditional ways of recognizing death. Most Japanese continue to accept that death has occurred only when the heart has stopped, breathing has ceased and the eyes have dilated.

Tradition and suspicion have not prevented kidney and cornea transplants, since donations in such operations are voluntary and the donors remain alive. But doctors emphasize that victims of brain death—in which the brain is damaged irreparably while other organs can continue to function with the help of medical equipment—are essential if other organ-transplant practices are to flourish. About 1 percent of deaths in Japan, or 7,500 per year, occur in this fashion—more than enough to enable Japanese surgeons to begin saving lives now needlessly lost.

The problem has forced many patients, at an estimated cost of 25 million yen (about \$183,000) each, to seek transplant surgery in the United States, Britain, Australia or elsewhere.

Few of those involved believe the issue should be resolved outside the medical profession. Earlier this year, however, a committee formed by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party toured the United States, Europe and Asian nations in search of a definition of death that can be advanced as a national verdict.

That would solve the legal impasse, physicians say, but many practical difficulties remain. These range from a national education program to the construction of heliports and other facilities necessary to sustain transplant surgery.



Linguists decode the hieroglyphics in connection with stories of historical events told by monuments.

## The Use of Modern Linguistics To Decode Ancient Language

*New York Times Service*

**USING** the tools of linguistic analysis and with modern languages as guides, scholars are making rapid progress in deciphering the ancient Mayan language.

By approaching the hieroglyphics on Mayan monuments as speech, rather than as codes to be cracked, scholars have progressed far beyond the rough deciphering worked out by earlier specialists who viewed the carvings as puzzles.

Entire texts can now be read aloud in the language originally spoken by the Mayas, whose culture flourished in what is now central America before collapsing more than 1,200 years ago.

Nearly two-thirds of the estimated 800 hieroglyphs found on Mayan pottery and stone monuments have been decoded, scholars say, with most of the progress in the last decade. In the past two years alone, a third of the 60 or so phonetic syllables used by ancient scribes have been decoded.

A decade ago there were only a handful of linguists working in Mayan hieroglyphics, said Kathryn

Josserand, a linguist at the University of Texas in Austin. But now there are at least two dozen.

The early Mayan work was done by epigraphers, who specialize in deciphering ancient inscriptions. They had a knowledge of Mayan numbers and calendars and access to 17th-century documents with clues to certain sounds.

In part, they also made progress because of hunches. For example, they were able to surmise that a person in full regalia was a nobleman and that a naked person was a war captive.

In their work, the linguists advanced on that, finding ways to determine the name of the nobleman, his title, what he was doing and how the captive was taken.

The linguists applied formal rules of grammar, sound patterns of modern Mayan languages and discourse analysis—the way people talk in everyday situations—to decode the hieroglyphics, Dr. Josserand said.

In what was described as the largest such gathering ever held, about 175 linguists, art historians, epigraphers, archaeologists and amateurs who decipher hieroglyphics as a hobby met recently at the Mesamerican Research Center at the University of California at Santa Barbara to discuss the state of their knowledge.

Twenty years ago, said Linda Schele, a leading epigrapher at the University of Texas in Austin, the leading Maya scholars thought that the hieroglyphs would never be decoded because they were logograms, pictorial characters that stood for complete ideas or words. Without some key to deciphering those meanings, the ideas were forever locked in stone. Scholars also felt that most glyphs represented astronomical or calendar information.

Deciphering proceeded at a snail's pace, Dr. Schele said, with a few words decoded here and there through hunches and guesses. But this began to change, Dr. Schele said, as two revolutionary ideas, put forth in the late 1950s, took hold among a new generation of Maya scholars that emerged in the early 1970s.

One idea was that the hieroglyphics are a mixture of logograms that represent whole words, and of phonetic syllables that actually spell out words in a spoken language. The second idea was that the large monuments built by the Mayas contain stories about real people and events. They were historical tales waiting to be read.

At this point, said James Fox, professor of linguistics at Stanford University, linguists became interested in Mayan hieroglyphics. Since these were stories about real people, the linguists reasoned, they should reflect real language.

In practice, a single glyph can represent a syllable or a whole word, Dr. Fox said. It is read either way, depending on its context.

Words are often spelled out using several syllable glyphs, as in English and other languages that use the alphabet to spell words.

Moreover, just as combinations of English letters can have many pronunciations, Mayan syllable glyphs can have different pronunciations.

Of the 28 Mayan languages spoken today, two are closest to the language spoken by the ancient Mayas, Dr. Fox said. By studying words that exist in all languages, linguists can reconstruct the ancestor language.

In this way, scholars have determined that the two modern languages—Yucatec and Chol—are related to the original languages in the way that modern English is related to middle English spoken before the Renaissance.

Despite changes that have occurred, linguists can use the grammar of modern Chol and Yucatec, as well as reconstructions of the earlier forms of the language, to shed light on the hieroglyphics.

In earlier times, epigraphers would look at a series of glyphs and know that the first glyph was a verb, but that was it, Dr. Schele said.

Another linguistic tool is discourse analysis. "It is the study of how language is used to communicate in everyday life," said Jack DuBois, a linguist at the University of California at Santa Barbara. "Instead of studying patterns of grammar and abstract ideas, you study how the pieces of grammar are used in actual speech."

As information flows, Dr. DuBois said, the speaker has to introduce new characters, track old characters, stress important information and generally keep track of everything. All languages have ways to indicate these forms of information. The payoff in translation is that events can be tracked by following these rules of speech.

Epigraphers are enthralled by discourse analysis, Dr. Schele said. The Mayan kings wrote messages in stone that were not unlike State Department pronouncements today, she said.

Some glyphs have known meaning but cannot be pronounced, while other glyphs can be pronounced but the meaning is not known.

Translating the hieroglyphics is a wonderful challenge, said George Stuart, who works at the National Geographic Society.

"Imagine someone in the future digging up a sign that says Cuckoo's Nest, Nine Oscars," Stuart said. "Now what the hell does that mean?"

—Sandra Blakeslee

## Diet and Cancer: New Tests Bring Further Confusion

By Sandra Blakeslee  
*New York Times Service*

**IRVINE, California**—Further confusing the association between diet and cancer, a food researcher says that a substance in fatty meats and cheeses protects mice against the disease.

The substance, conjugated linoleic acid or CLA, is a potent anticarcinogen, said Dr. Michael W. Pariza, director of the Food Research Institute at the University of Wisconsin.

The finding, he said, "came as a complete surprise to us." He attributed the cancer-protecting effect of the substance to its counteracting the damaging effects of rare forms of oxygen in cells.

Dr. Pariza, who described his findings Tuesday at an American Cancer Society seminar for science writers in Irvine, emphasized that the work was basic research and that it was far too early to make dietary recommendations based on the findings.

The amount of the substance fed to mice was so high that it would be impractical for people to eat enough meat and cheese to obtain any benefit. On the contrary, he said, they could harm themselves.

The new finding illustrates how difficult it is to make simple pronouncements about diet and cancer, said Dr. John Laszlo, senior vice president of research for the American Cancer Society. Researchers have found cancer-preventing substances in vegetables and fibers, he said, "and here are some in meat and cheese."

"We hope that Americans don't get a mixed message," said Howard Lewis, a spokesman for the American Heart Association. "and go off their regular diets to use foods high in saturated fats as a way to prevent cancer. That would be ridiculous."

Dr. Pariza said that he and his colleagues discovered CLA in ground beef about three years ago, although it had been found in milk about 20 years ago.

CLA is a variant of linoleic acid, an essential fatty acid taken up by all cells in the body. Dr. Pariza said that the first extracts of CLA were not purified but were still found to prevent skin cancer in mice.

More recently, the Wisconsin researchers purified the substance and found that it has a molecular structure that tends to attract and immobilize free oxygen radicals, rare forms of oxygen molecules found in blood and tissue that have been strongly implicated in the initiation of cancers and in degenerative conditions like arthritis, heart disease and aging.

CLA is unique among substances that neutralize free oxygen radicals, Dr. Pariza said, because as a fatty acid it is incorporated directly into every cell in the body. This special property may make it possible, he said, to develop new anticancer drugs that are absorbed into cell membranes.

Dr. Pariza described more recent experiments in which mice were given the new substance prior to administration of a carcinogen. The treatment was repeated each week for four weeks. After 20 weeks, the mice were killed to evaluate the results.

In each experiment, Dr. Pariza said, the mice treated with CLA developed significantly fewer cancers than animals that received the carcinogen but not the substance. In the most recent experiment, each mouse not treated with the substance developed five cancers whereas each mouse treated with CLA developed at most one cancer.

The total amount of the substance administered to each mouse was equivalent to that present in about two pounds of cooked beef, Dr. Pariza said.

"I want to emphasize this is basic research," he said. "We have isolated an anticarcinogen from unexpected sources. I don't advise people to go out and chow down on hamburger and cheese to increase their CLA. There is reason to eat a balanced diet."

## IN BRIEF

### Arthritis Boon Called Stomach Bane

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—The most useful drugs for arthritis are also the ones most likely to cause gastric ulcers, which leaves some people the choice of painful, swollen joints or abdominal bleeding, according to a survey of physicians published by the Arthritis Foundation.

Of 1,009 physicians who treat arthritis patients, 93 percent believe that aspirin, ibuprofen and some prescription anti-inflammatory drugs are the most useful of a limited number of arthritis treatments. At the same time, the survey found, 81 percent of the doctors consider the most serious complication in the treatment of arthritis to be digestive problems caused by the drugs.

"When you look at the number of patients who take this medication, it becomes a major health problem," said Naurang M. Agrawal, a physician on a foundation advisory panel. He said about one in five arthritis patients taking aspirin or another non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug develops some type of gastric problem as a result.

### Study Finds Gene Link to Bladder Ill

**BOSTON (UPI)**—The New England Journal of Medicine reports that researchers at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York may have found a way to determine whether a woman is genetically prone to develop urinary tract infections. The research could lead to development of a blood test and help doctors take steps to prevent the painful episodes.

If women susceptible to the infections can be identified, they may be able to take antibacterial drugs as a precaution. There is also the possibility the findings could help lead to the development of a vaccine against the infections, researchers say.

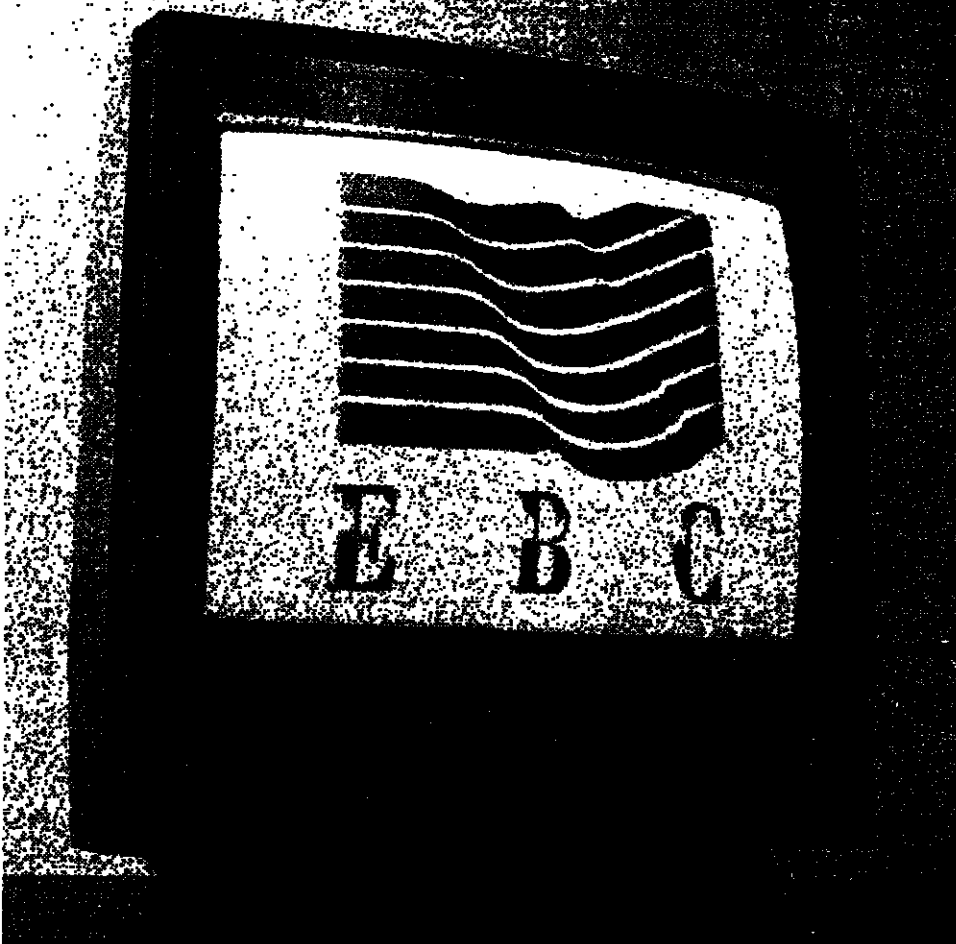
As many as 20 percent of women have one urinary tract infection in their lifetime; as many as 5 percent have repeated infections. Americans go to the doctor as often as six million times a year for urinary tract infections. The infections are caused by bacteria in the urinary tract, usually the bladder. In the study, the blood of 49 women with a history of urinary tract infections was compared with the blood of 49 who were not prone.

# MARIO VALENTINO

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**ACROSS**

- Soprano Gluck
- Adroit
- Tilt
- Operate a loom
- Chest sound
- Plant of the lily family
- U.S.S.R. co-op
- Mother of Horus
- Large bundle
- With 52 Across, finish of a fabled poem
- Cloth strainer
- Shallot relative
- Zone within a circle
- Precept
- Byway or seaway
- Veve
- Climbing plant
- Actress Gardner
- Quantities of medicine
- Knight's title
- City on the Pará
- Minutes of a meeting
- King of the Huns
- Name on a bulb
- Kind of roll
- Coach
- Five for Franco
- See 20 Across
- avis
- Ananias
- Stentorous sound
- "Thanks —!"
- Heraldic border
- Pompous; bombastic
- Toy dog, for short
- North Sea feeder
- Jumble

**DOWN**

- Not at home
- Italian name for one of the Dodecanese
- Early
- Medial
- Drabs' companions
- Facility
- Dart
- Henry VIII coin
- St. Francis Xavier
- Cottonwood
- Pitcher Ryan
- Suffix with six or seven
- Lacquer ingredient
- Assisted
- Organic compound
- Fleeced flesh
- Enthusiastic review
- A conspirator with Brutus
- French violinist, 18th century
- Burden
- Houston stadium
- White or blue river
- Seed covering
- Acoustic unit
- Flow out
- Three wise men
- Secret
- Ferretic
- Feeling of dread
- Type of oil
- Old European card game
- Restores
- Spring
- Fen footings
- Dorothy of the Oz books
- Flawed by
- Sparks and foggy

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# 1992 The World's Rendezvous With Europe

Interview / Tyl Necker, president of the BDI

## Coming to Terms With The Internal Market

Tyl Necker, president of the Federation of German Industries (BDI), outlined his views on West Germany and the Internal European market in an interview with Axel Krause, corporate editor of the International Herald Tribune. The following are excerpts from the interview:

In November 1987, you warned that Europe still had a long way to go toward its goal of an integrated market. How much progress has been made since then?

We have come up with new structures for financing the EC, new rules for agriculture, an agreement on the mutual recognition of diplomas in member countries, and reached a basic understanding about the European approach to public procurement.

How is this progress viewed within Germany?

Our concern is that we may change from a liberal to a more protectionist policy and we are definitely fighting that. Meantime, among small businesses and in the service sector, there are definite signs of anxiety.

What about other problems such as corporate taxation?

The EC could provide leverage to cope with these weaknesses. We must convince our public and our government that corporate taxation is completely out of line with other EC members, as is the smaller number of

hours worked, compared to other countries in Europe or Japan. Tougher competition will help us make headway against these problems.

What do you think of Jacques Delors' urging that European businessmen make more use of the ECU to help move toward monetary union?

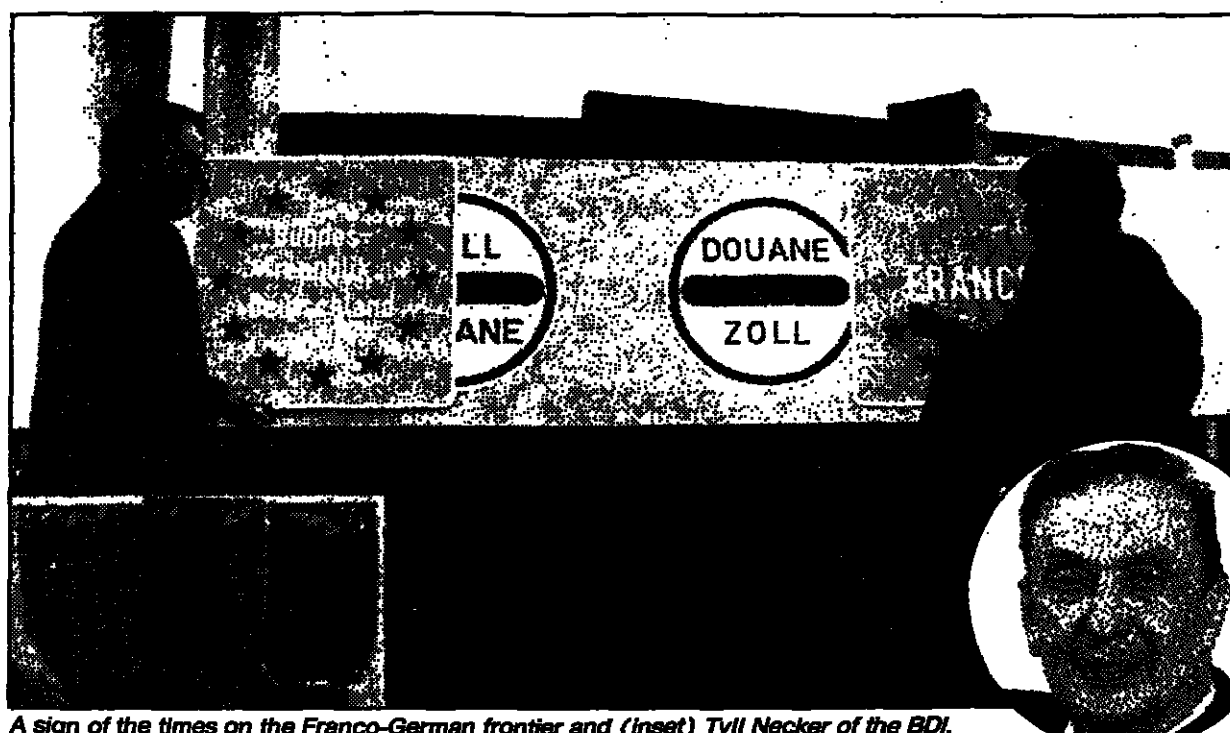
The ECU remains an artificial currency. What we need is an independent currency. It need not be the Deutsche mark, but it cannot be the ECU, which is influenced by the other currencies in the basket.

Mr. Delors also touched off controversy by calling for a "social dimension" in building Europe. What does that mean?

It must be viewed as an attempt to integrate labor unions into a process that they may oppose. What we as Germans must avoid is going backward. We cannot reduce our standards in the labor and social field, yet we cannot impose them on others, either. This includes integrating our system of worker determination into a new EC corporate statute.

Are you satisfied with progress being made on deregulation?

Definitely not. Look at telecommunications. It is strictly a state-run system. Innovation is fairly slow. Prices are high. Political influences are heavily felt. Our constitution stipu-



A sign of the times on the Franco-German frontier and (inset) Tyl Necker of the BDI.

lates that the postal system must be a public company.

But aren't value-added services being opened up in Germany?

It is happening slowly. But as long as PTTs control the lines, they remain in a very strong position.

Which lobbies oppose deregulation?

There are three — the labor unions, regional politicians who fear new services will not be available in remote areas, and, third, companies who

have no sales force, and rely on one customer, the Bundespost. They are afraid they might go out of business, and there is some truth to that.

Will there be a Buy-European policy as new procurement policies are applied?

Companies will only be able to win if they have subsidiaries in the EC, but the situation won't get worse. The change may well occur in areas such as Alsace-Lorraine and Baden-Württemberg where it is easy to cross

borders and take advantage of the new rules. Liberalizing public procurement within the internal market is moving ahead and we are encouraging that.

What about establishing a harmonized EC quota for automobiles as the industry is urging?

The BDI is definitely against establishing quotas on a European basis. There are very few fields where a certain amount of protection might be required. Textiles perhaps.

What is the outlook for EFTA countries establishing ties with the EC, notably the Scandinavians?

The more attractive the EC becomes, the better the chance of EFTA members joining, but we cannot dilute what we have accomplished. So, for a certain time we may have to consolidate the integrated market.

Why are there so few mergers and acquisitions in Germany?

Little more than 500 companies are traded on our stock markets, and the return on investment is lower than in Japan and the United States. A high percentage of the traded shares are owned by foreigners. Takeovers are far more prevalent among privately held companies.

Have there been examples of hostile takeovers?

These are very, very rare. I don't know of any. It may come.

Can European unity become more than just an integrated economic market?

Yes, we are heading in the direction of a federation of countries. And yes, that will require some transfer of power to a centralized body, which I believe should be the European Parliament. But the parliament should also be made more democratic, and given more power. This would not reduce the charm of Europe, nor its diversity of cultures, languages and traditions.

What is the major obstacle?

Reaching a compromise between the centralized approach, supported by Mr. Delors and shared by President Mitterrand of France; those who want as little government as possible, such as Mrs. Thatcher; and those in between, like West Germany.

Corporate Strategies / Raid, Restructure or Retreat

## Need for New Rules

Continued from page 9

same time, four major coffee manufacturers have grown out of about 20," he added.

In other sectors, such as banking and financial services, a similar structural shake out is already under way. According to Mr. Waldenstrom, it will cause companies to relocate, as IBM and Ford Europe have already done. If so, export statistics may provide a crude pointer of what lies ahead: The leading product groups — automobiles for Germany, food for France,

clothing for Italy, and services for Britain — reflect relative national strengths, and could be the foundation of American-style geographical concentration in Europe.

Even so, predicting the future shape of European industry is not a simple task. At the moment, corporate strategy is influenced by a jigsaw of different national regulations on takeovers and fair trading.

At a European level, mergers and acquisitions will be covered by two directives now on their way through the Brussels mill. The one on mergers

is the most advanced, and would, from January 1993, bring groupings with worldwide sales of 2 billion ECU (US\$1.8 billion) under the Commission's surveillance. The threshold was recently doubled from 1 billion ECU, which, industrialists feared, would result in too many cases clogging up the system. The strongest government objections to the proposals have come from Britain and West Germany, but they seem to be coming round to the idea now, partly under pressure from industry.

Proposals for new takeover rules, unveiled at the end of last year, would compel shareholders to make a full bid for a company when their stake reaches 31.3 percent. They would also prevent the targets of hostile

takeovers from creating "poison pills" without shareholder approval. The idea is to achieve "a level playing field" across the EC.

But Damien Neven, economics professor at the Fontainebleau business school INSEAD, says the rules are insufficient. "National corporate law and stock market regulations are the crucial factors helping or hindering mergers and acquisitions," he says. "Harmony in these areas is just as important as competition law, but very little has been done about it so far."

Corporate defenses against hostile takeovers vary enormously, but which solution breeds the most dynamic companies? "The Dutch can restructure in comfort and security before

launching a takeover campaign of their own," says Mr. Neven. "But the free-for-all in Britain might give companies more incentive to be profitable and efficient."

However, certain changes are on the way in Britain, and more are being demanded since the Mergers and Monopolies Commission (MMC) cleared the bitterly disputed takeover of Consolidated Gold Fields by the South African-controlled group Minorco.

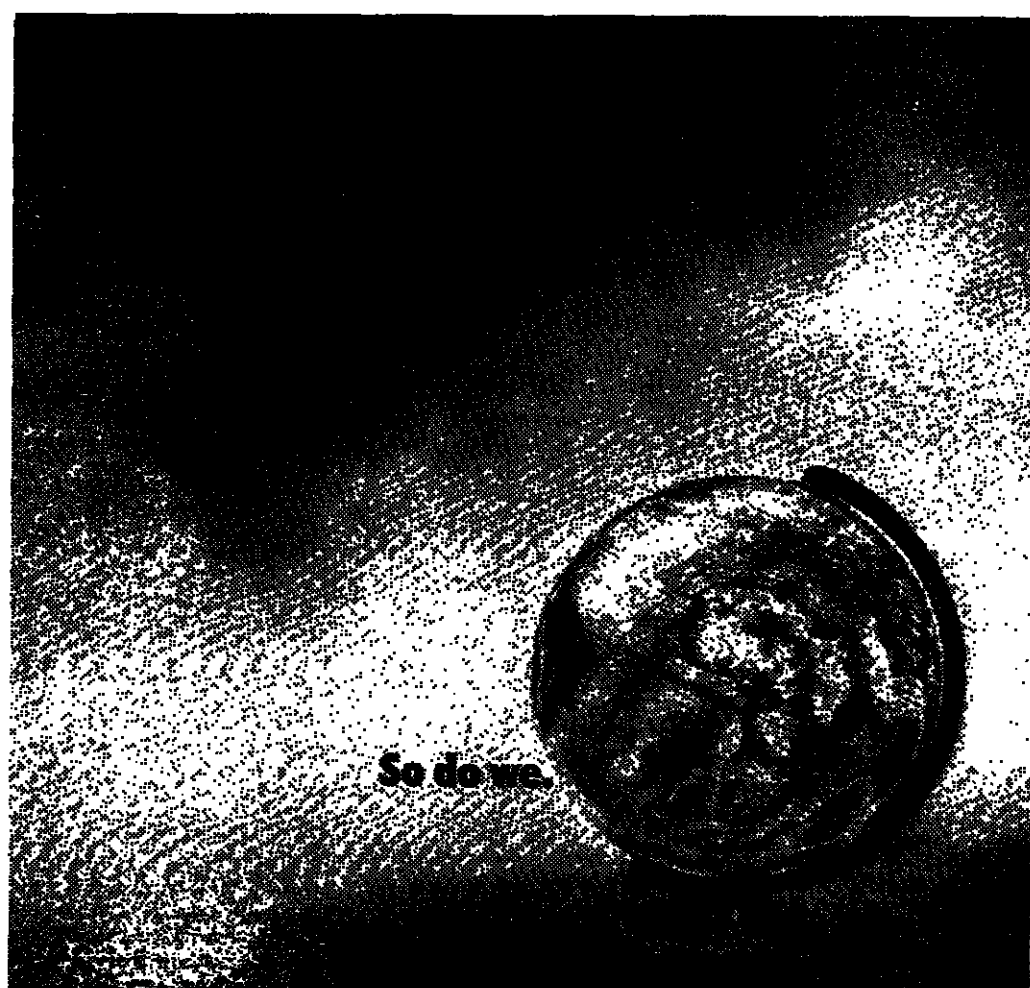
Change is also planned in France, where a bill to tighten up rules on public takeover bids will be presented to parliament shortly. Since last year's battle over Société Générale de Belgique, many Belgian companies have created "poison pills" to deter raiders, while Italy has no anti-trust and take-

over rules yet, and is still divided over what to do about it.

"The directive on public takeover bids will make no difference to most European countries, as they have so few," argues Guy Baril, a Paris-based lawyer. He agrees that national differences are an obstacle. "Europe will undoubtedly restructure over the next few years, but with a major question mark over West Germany, and a probable shift in focus to the south of the continent as a result," he said.

"There has never been a hostile public takeover bid in Germany, and there never will be if the capital structure of companies remains as it is. So the [takeovers] directive will change nothing for the EC's biggest economy," he added. **Barbara Cassese**

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Whatever strategy companies in one thing is certain. That's what which are in the innovative ways playing an increasing role in corporate planning.

For many European single market's competition mea-

Major investment casting their

nationalization and re-examine the dramatic rate takeovers immediate ques-

or be bought.

"Because of the and acquisition in few years, a lot growing to see more important drew Campbell's Strategic Ma-

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As a result of in-ly up fourfold according to the house Philips an-

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Philip Haez, ed-

Monthly magazine

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He also notes the



# 1992 The World's Pendulum Swings With Europe

The New Eurozones / Kent-Nord-Pas-de-Calais

## A Region With a Foot Each Side of the Channel

"We are working together, we are the same region," said Noël Joseph, president of the Nord-Pas-de-Calais regional council, as he signed a Protocol of Cooperation with Tony Hart, the leader of Kent County Council.

The ceremony at Leeds Castle, near Maidstone, Kent, on April 24, 1987, gave birth to a new Euroregion. Yet,

There is nothing to compare with the scale of this project

despite this status, the two partners provide a study in contrast as they gear up to the planned opening of the Channel tunnel in 1993.

The Nord-Pas-de-Calais, a depressed, Socialist-controlled area, has just won one of the best deals in France. Despite housing only 7.5 percent of France's population, it is to receive over 12 percent of the state funds allocated for regional aid from now to 1993. Under a February agreement between Noël Joseph and the French government, the area will receive a total of 10,248 billion francs (US\$1.65 billion) over the next four years, compared with 7 billion francs from 1984 to 1988. In effect, the state will add 1.76 francs to every franc the regional authority invests in itself.

There are no such options available in prosperous, Conservative-controlled Kent. But both sides have found common cause in their joint application, currently under review in Brussels, for economic assistance from the European Regional Development Fund. "When we go to Brussels, we walk through the door side by side," says John Gibney, a manager of Kent County Council's European Development Team.

"We are one transnational region," confirms Daniel Ghoul, a director of the Nord-Pas-de-Calais regional authority. "Our cooperation began after the first tenders had been placed for the Channel tunnel and we almost immediately discovered we shared certain problems, such as the decline in our coalfields, the fact that our respective Channel ports were enclaves and that, after 1993, increased competition could lead to lost ferry traffic

and a further menace to employment."

"We're creating a European dimension; 1992 is about barriers coming down, equivalences, mobility," adds Mr. Gibney. "We cannot afford to look toward London any longer."

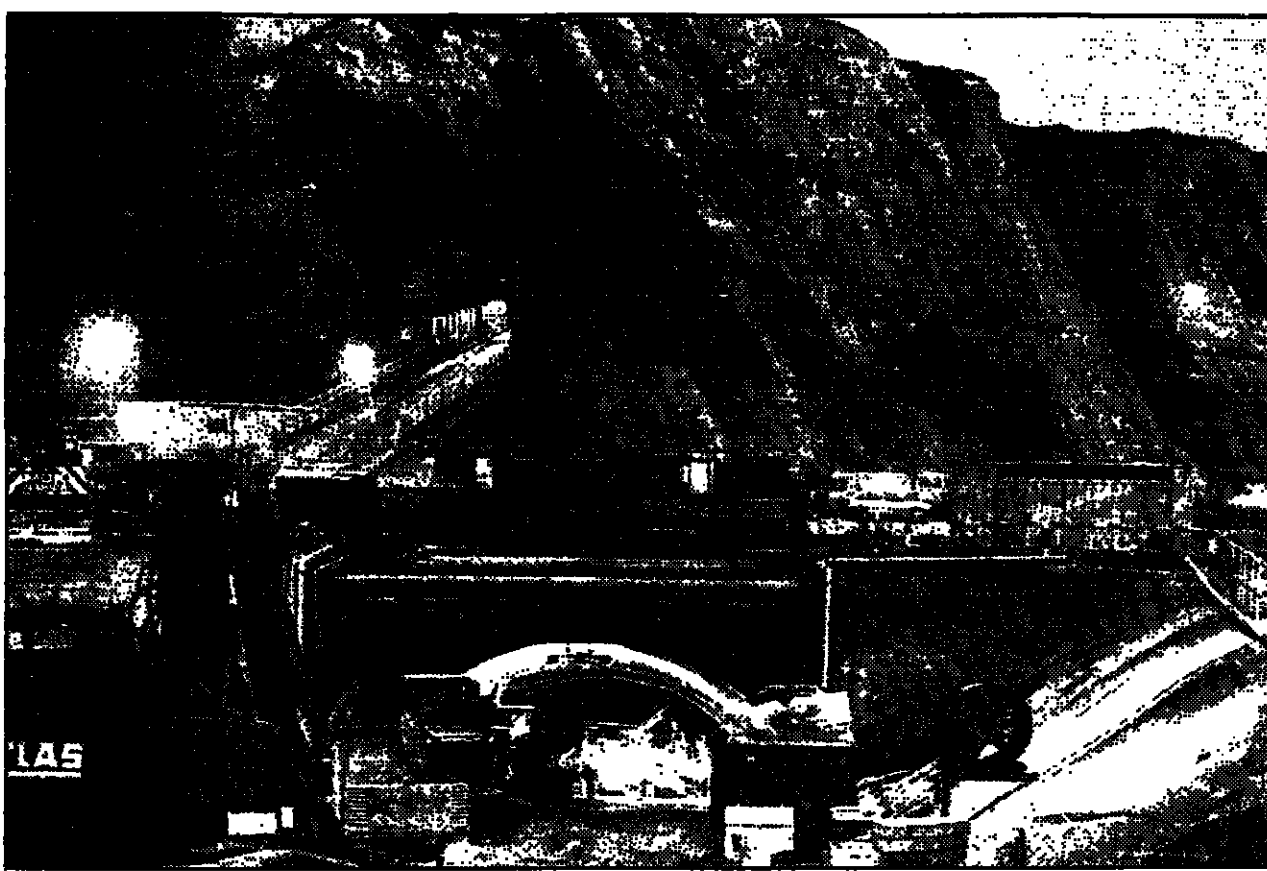
There is also, he admits, a downside to the equation: "The tunnel is bypassing the coastal zone. It could easily become a corridor that funnels people straight through Kent without stopping. This would affect towns such as Dover, Folkestone, Ramsgate, leading to the rundown of their ferry industries. We are trying to offset this and enhance the whole picture."

The problem is less acute across the Channel, where the project is seen as a part of a wider plan to revitalize the Nord-Pas-de-Calais area. Projects such as the TGV Nord and the electrification of other rail routes have been undertaken by the French to transform the region into one of Europe's major commercial and industrial axes. "There is nothing to compare with the scale of this project," says Etienne Schwarzer, Paris-based director of development for Eurotunnel. "We realize that we are dealing with two different planning cultures and that their situations are not the same. So it is our specific duty to take care that this all fits within a broader scheme."

Roger Seguy, president of the Regional Chamber of Commerce in Nord-Pas-de-Calais, applied a similar philosophy last year when he appointed Remy Chassagnon director of the international development division of the regional chamber of commerce and industry in Lille.

"The drive toward 1992, the construction of the Channel tunnel and continuing development of the TGV network will affect the Nord-Pas-de-Calais more than any other part of France," he says. "The director's mission is to bring together the region's 13 chambers of commerce so they can operate successfully on the open European market and, most important of all, to help them participate in a unified strategy with both the state and the regional authority to promote the region as a whole."

The international development divi-



By 1993 the Eurotunnel could be ready to carry over 30 million passengers and 15 million metric tons of freight a year.

sion, which promotes the region as having 100 million of Europe's highest spending consumers within a 300-kilometer (185-mile) radius, last year succeeded in bringing 3.5 billion francs of investment into the area and creating 4,000 new jobs. Among the latest arrivals, Fiat is currently setting up a plant in Valenciennes with Peugeot, a move that should create 3,000 new jobs over the next three years.

At the Kent Economic Development Board, which to date has helped create 2,000 new jobs, investment executive Kevin Beal says: "We welcome investment, but we are selective as to the type of company we encourage because this is an area of outstanding beauty and we don't want to turn it into just another industrial area."

In the North Kent region, where five district councils have cooperated to market Kent's only Enterprise Zone, the commercial property market has been turned around over the past decade. "When we first set up the zone in 1983," says David Homewood of the North Kent Enterprise Office, "there was no developer interest in

the area at all despite land prices that were a fraction of those in London."

Since then, of the 365 acres (148 hectares) that were released for development, 280 acres have been successfully developed and rented out. Mr. Homewood attributes this to their location, the completion of the M25 motorway and the package of benefits that accompany Enterprise Zone status. The Eurotunnel is now an added attraction, but the Enterprise Zone project is already in its final stages. "Companies are now looking elsewhere," he says. "That's good for us and good for the rest of Kent."

Toward the southeast, Ashford has been a designated growth area since the 1970s, but received renewed attention when it was named as the possible site for Eurotunnel's rail freight and passenger terminal. "Ashford has since benefited from £19 million worth of investment in infrastructure. Without the tunnel, those roads would still form part of the county's long-term plans," says Ernie Moxley, Ashford's chief executive. "Land is being snapped up," he

says. "In a recent deal it was fetching £400,000 an acre, compared to £200,000 a year ago and less than £100,000 the year before that."

But there is a danger that Kent could become a victim of its own success. "After all," says Mr. Gibney, "with the introduction of the TGV, Lille will be only 40 minutes from Ashford."

The higher the price of land in Kent, the more attractive the Nord-Pas-de-Calais will seem. And the longer the county delays improving its infrastructure, the greater the chance of losing business to its European partner.

Recently, the Freight Transport Association, which represents 13,600 companies, took 100 of its members to visit Nord-Pas-de-Calais. "They were staggered by the infrastructure and incentives they saw there," reports a spokesman. "Kent can't compete with that."

Unlike commuters, when businesses migrate there is often no way back. In the final analysis, it is not only cooperation, but also competition, that will shape the New Eurozones.

Steven Bartlett

Update / Business Briefs

## Winners and Losers React

• Fokker, the Dutch airplane manufacturer, and several other leading aerospace groups are studying advanced passenger aircraft for regional use, notably within a deregulated Western European market. Other companies participating in the project for a new 100-seat plane include Boeing, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and Indonesia's state-owned IPTN group. "We are still in the study stage, and are looking at new propfan engine technology," a Fokker spokesman says.

• Meantime, ATR, a competing French-Italian consortium, has started studies for a similar plane in the 80-100 passenger category. The two main partners, Aerospatiale of France and Italy's Aeritalia, could be joined by Spain's CASA and report brisk sales of their two regional, twin-engine aircraft, the ATR 42 and ATR 72.

• According to Booz Allen & Hamilton, the United States consulting firm, concerns that whole sectors of the British economy may fall into foreign hands have accelerated efforts to make the bid process more open and to insure that the costs of a successful defense be met by the hostile bidder. Japanese groups have been the main target of the campaign, Booz Allen says, but other foreign companies seeking to enter the British market are also being scrutinized, notably from France and Sweden.

• EC duty-free operators, concerned that the elimination of frontier controls in 1992 could cost them up to \$3 billion in lost business, are exploring the idea of "vendor control," i.e. the verification at the point-of-sale (by a vendor, not a customs agent) of a passenger's boarding pass and the quantity of duty-free items purchased. At a March conference on 1992 and the duty-free industry, sponsored by Duty-Free News International, participants noted that, if duty-free services were allowed to disappear, airlines, ferry operators, charter lines and package tour operators would all probably have to charge higher rates and that some travel business might be deflected to non-EC "sunshine" states.

Investment Banking / Strategy and Tactics

## Bankers Exert Growing Influence on Market

Whatever strategies are formulated by companies in anticipation of 1992, one thing is certain: they will cost money. That's why investment banks, which are in the business of offering innovative ways of raising money, are playing an increasingly important role in corporate planning throughout Europe.

For many European companies, the single market's promise of broader competition means realignment, rationalization and restructuring. For others, the dramatic increase in corporate takeovers raises the more immediate question of whether to buy, or be bought.

Major investment banks are casting their nets wider

As a result of increased M&A activity — up fourfold last year from 1983, according to the British investment house Phillips and Drew — the major investment banks are already casting their nets wider.

"All the major U.S. and U.K. players are starting to pile into Europe," says Philip Healey, editor of *Acquisitions Monthly* magazine in London. "Up until last year, the most international banks like Warburg felt they could run European mergers and acquisitions from London. Now, like all the other big players, they have decided that you have to have offices and employ nationals in Europe's other major cities."

He also notes that the seven largest M&A deals in Britain last year — the cheapest of which was worth \$2.9 billion — all had at least one and as many as three U.S.-based investment banks as joint advisors. American houses such as Shearson Lehman, Morgan Stanley, Goldman Sachs, Lazard Freres and Chase Manhattan have been especially influential because of their head start of several years in takeover techniques, their financial resources and their range of contacts due to longtime presence in the Euromarkets.

Both bankers and managers agree that such investment banks are now taking a more "holistic" approach to company strategy and offering a broader range of advice and services, from valuations and rights issues to buyouts and finding partners for all manner of corporate alliances.

Tom Swayne, a senior vice president for Chase Manhattan in London, says the investment banks are no longer selling "products" to the corporate world. "We're selling ideas," he says. "We're selling solutions."

His bank, for example, focuses its European research on several key industries: financial services, food, automotive and aerospace components, the media, electronics and specialist chemicals. When Chase's researchers feel they have identified a strategy that makes sense for a certain company, Mr. Swayne and his staff don't wait to be approached; they approach the company, and present the strategy — which often includes Chase's own underwriting and investment participation.

Mr. Swayne says that pre-1992 competition means corporate strategies must be played close to the vest. When large amounts of money must be raised very quickly and discreetly, the big houses, with their vast capital resources, can not only conceive, but also underwrite such strategies. As Mr. Swayne says: "We're there with the check."

The boom in investment banking is not limited, however, to megaplayers with megabucks. Smaller houses are carving out specialist niches, especially in the underdeveloped markets that are fast opening up.

In Spain, where corporate finance traditionally began and ended with a bank loan, small young investment houses are relying on foreign-trained Spanish managers to bring home the techniques they learned on Wall Street and in the City.

"There's an increasing demand among international companies that want to position themselves in Spain and get in on the boom," says Juan Fabregas, a Chase Manhattan veteran of New York and London who is now managing director of Benito y Monjarid, one of Madrid's new hot-shot investment houses. "And there's an increasing demand from Spanish companies that are looking to defend themselves and expand both at home and abroad. We are often called on to act as a cultural bridge linking the Spanish boom with foreign companies and investors."

Mr. Fabregas' clients are typically the small- or medium-sized Spanish companies that need to be introduced and educated to the possibilities of corporate finance beyond the straight loan or going public.

It's not unusual for the executives of such companies to approach him with the idea — bold, for them — of raising capital through a rights issue. Mr. Fabregas and his people will explain the implications, but may also find an



Tom Swayne, senior vice president, Chase Manhattan: "We're selling ideas."

even more interesting alternative such as setting up joint ventures or issuing bonds.

In general, European companies seem to welcome such advice. "We use advisors very extensively as a sounding board, not only those publicly associated with us but also an informal network. Outsiders might be surprised by the extent to which we receive unsolicited advice. Almost all the principal Wall Street and City institutions are offering us proposals at one time or another," says Michael Montague, chairman of Yale and Val- or PLC, the London-based home appliance and security group.

Like the executives of many other large firms, Mr. Montague concedes that investment banks are making a greater contribution to corporate planning than ever before. At the same time, he cautions, their advice must be carefully weighed.

"We tend to take the long-term view while the banks work on a much shorter time scale. They don't understand the time and planning required to take a decision on buying anything from a machine to another business," he comments.

Mr. Montague also warns that companies must avoid the trap of letting the banks do all their planning for them. "Strategy has to be formulated in the boardroom," he says. "I'm not damning them, but one must remember that part of their motivation is their fee."

Andrew Campbell, a London consultant who advises a variety of European companies on planning and strategy, says some managers worried about 1992 run the risk of letting investment bankers play upon those fears and lead them into unwise acquisitions.

"There's nothing wrong with that from the banks' point of view," he says. "They're right to use whatever tactics they can. But I'd urge companies to look closely at the advice they're getting from merchant banks, and why they're getting it. After all, the banks are trying to sell M&As, so they're unlikely to recommend that a company not make an acquisition."

Timothy Harper



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# 1992 The World's Rendezvous With Europe

American companies have been hit with an avalanche of information and advice on the EC's 1992 plan. But the messages they are receiving have no unifying theme. Some U.S. officials have drawn alarming scenarios of a protectionist Europe, while many analysts and consultants stress the opportunities that can result from business expansion across the Atlantic.

"Business is getting bombarded by contradictory statements," says Phil Hinson, Western Europe director for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington. The result is that while the subject of 1992 is on the minds of

## Advisers help companies resolve conflicting images

many executives, there is a discernible hesitancy about placing too many bets immediately on the completion of the internal market. A recent poll by Booz Allen & Hamilton, for example, found that of 100 major American companies with European operations, two-thirds did not have a plan for 1992.

Nevertheless, driven by the rationale of globalization and the undeniable benefits of an even partially barrier-free Europe, many big companies are expanding or restructuring their operations on the continent. A sure

## Consultants / Cautious Positioning

### Experts Advise American Companies to Look Again

sign of this growing interest in the European market is the recent wave of investment by American firms. U.S. investment in the EC, which had slumped to near \$70 billion in 1984, shot up to over \$120 billion in 1988.

This American activity no doubt fueled the feverish pace of mergers and acquisitions within the EC, which jumped from 117 in 1983 to over 450 in 1988, according to Commission calculations.

Consultants say that American firms already present in Europe are in a better position to cut through the confusion of conflicting images and react coherently to 1992. "These companies are right in sync. We respond to them," says Stephen Payne, who heads up North American operations for the PA Consulting Group, a large European concern.

H.J. Heinz Co., for example, is already thinking about spending as much as \$1 billion on expansion and modernization in Europe, where it hopes to challenge Nestlé for dominance of the frozen food market. American International Group, a major provider of insurance and financial

services, has restructured its European operations and centralized them in Paris.

J. Kenneth Hickman, a partner with Arthur Andersen & Co., says the companies that stand to benefit the most from 1992 are those which consolidate their manufacturing of specific product lines in countries with the most favorable labor costs or other production factors. That country will then be used as an export base for the rest of the community.

The information campaign on 1992 has several levels. Accounting companies and consulting groups have been the first out of the gate, expanding their services to meet and stimulate demand for advice on the liberalization of the international market. The U.S. Chamber will mount a major effort later this spring that will include videotapes and information packages for its members. The EC office in Washington—struggling to maintain a favorable image of 1992—is sending out its ambassador, Sir Roy Denman, to address CEOs and business groups on a weekly basis.

Consultants appear to have the strongest role in shaping the strate-

gies of those small- to mid-sized companies that are already exporting to Europe or contemplating doing so. A common thread that runs through the advice to these companies is a warning that they should make sure they are in a position to gain from whatever internal barriers do come down.

Frank Loftus, a director with the International Advisory Services Group Ltd. in Washington, D.C., says he tells the more modest-sized companies: "You shouldn't jump to the conclusion that you must invest in Europe. You may not be affected by 1992."

Other consultants say that companies which are exporting to the EC, but not yet manufacturing there, should consider building a strategic alliance with European partners for fabrication and distribution.

Charles Valentine, a partner with Arthur Young, puts the picture in perspective. "We believe that 1992 will happen, but it may not occur until 1996." As for fears of Fortress Europe, he says: "They have been overblown. The Europeans want to do business with us. What's important is that the U.S. government not let small trade disputes like the one over hormones

in beef get out of control. If we are astute, there will be improved trade."

Patricia A. Sherman, international trade counsel for General Electric Co., which is forming new joint ventures in Britain and expanding operations in Spain, says, "We don't see 1992 as a conspiracy launched by Brussels, although some companies may have their own ax to grind."

But companies with a traditional presence in Europe know how to act if protectionism or unfavorable policies are sighted in Brussels. Fariborz Ghader, a business consultant and professor of international business at George Washington University, says a major American chemical company, concerned about how EC standards for food wrapping materials would affect its products, recently persuaded the Commission to modify its decisions on the materials.

Harold Malmgren, a former deputy U.S. trade representative and Washington-based consultant, says the major American multinationals already located in Europe "just aren't getting exercised" because they know how to work with the Commission to see that their concerns are met.



Sir Roy Denman.

But, he adds, there are some issues on the horizon, such as EC rules of origin for classifying imports, that companies aren't focusing on yet. He thinks this is a mistake. "That is what I call a subterranean issue that may become more important later," Mr. Malmgren says.

In Washington, Phil Hinson believes that because the EC Commission is opposed to giving the American government a role in the formulation of policy, businessmen "may wind up as the major spear-carriers" in talks with the community on 1992. "The EC still appears receptive to representatives from business," he says.

Steve Dryden

## Integration / Executive Outlook

### Views from the Boardroom

• Bernard Attali, chairman of Air France, is concerned by two unanswered questions: "How can we reconcile more open competition, which we want, with the problems arising from congested air routes, particularly around some airports? And how will Europe organize itself in the face of the predictable onslaught from non-European carriers, particularly American and Asian, which already have many traffic rights to and within Common Market countries?"

• Jean-Pierre Fouroux, chairman of Rhône-Poulenc, points out that: "French, German, British, Italian, Dutch and Belgian chemical companies became Europeanized a long time ago, some of us in the 1920s. Among the world's top ten chemical companies, eight are European, and two are American, while the leading

Japanese company is ranked 14th. The European position has been reinforced thanks to 75 billion francs (US\$11.8 billion) in investments made by European chemical companies in the United States during the past three years."

• Simo Vuorio, chairman of the Nokia group, describes his company's goal as "positive Europeanization," which he defines as: "Avoiding the kind of bureaucratic management set-up that is prevalent in Europe. We've managed very well without a hierarchical system. Instead, we are able to make decisions rapidly by reducing the number of steps between top and line management."

• François-Xavier Ortoli, former vice president of the EC Commission, and currently chairman of Total Compagnie des Pétroles, believes: "A genuine

monetary union is the only way of ensuring the success of the single market, and represents an essential stage on the road to European political union. We can make progress toward monetary union by emphasizing the use of the ECU in financial transactions. As a new instrument of financial and commercial management, it should begin to play an important role in the general equilibrium of the system. This also means setting up an institutional body to take control of the creation of the ECU, as soon as the latter begins to occupy a significant position on the markets."

• Alan Rousell, deputy chairman of the European Strategy Board, STC-ICL, says: "We now have two fulltime people in Brussels, and we have established a European Strategy Board to help us get ready for 1992, but I am called three times a week by outside consultants seeking to help us develop our strategy. It shows how far, how fast, things have moved in just over a year. Even so, the EC Commission still has a long way to go."

## Semiconductors / Defining Product Origin

### Shift in European Attitude

Continued from page 9

houses will have to be more competitive because prices will go up."

The companies themselves are coy. NEC, the world's largest chip maker, is adopting a "wait and see" attitude to inquiries, while Fujitsu refuses to claim that it has chosen Weirside in England as the site for a \$100 million water fab plant.

"We have not announced any plans for a factory," says Fujitsu spokesman Jim Bryant. "We are looking seriously at locations in Europe, but we are really no further than looking."

Hitachi, the world's third largest chip producer, is also "seriously" examining its position in the light of the ruling. "We do hope to put a fabrication plant into Europe in the near future but there are no definite plans as yet," says Hitachi (Europe) spokes-

woman Sue Jenner. "A committee will be meeting over the next six months to look at where and when."

U.S. chip producers such as Texas Instruments and Motorola say they are less concerned about the ruling. Texas Instruments is gearing up a \$250 million fabrication plant in Italy — its third — while Motorola has plants in Scotland and France.

"We've been heavily integrated in Europe for a long time," says Richard Mann, Texas Instruments' spokesman. "Quite honestly we feel European. But I think it's unlikely we will build any more plants as we have a lot of capacity here now."

However, analysts say that Intel (another major American producer), which has a plant in Israel, is thought to be concerned about that country's EC preferential status after 1992.

An EC spokesman confirmed that the current duty on semiconductors produced outside the EC is 14 percent. "Diffusion is the most important procedure in the process and for this reason we consider the place of origin as the place where diffusion takes place," he says. "Everybody now sees this very clearly, and they can make their investment and production decisions based on that."

Sean Kelly

Steven Bartlett is a Paris-based free-lance writer.

Barbara Cassabus is a Paris-based free-lance writer.

Steve Dryden is a Washington-based free-lance journalist.

Timothy Harper is a London-based American journalist and lawyer.

Sean Kelly is a London-based free-lance writer.

Axel Krause, IHT corporate editor, is supervising the 1992 series.

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2



NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Smith Barney	1,234,567	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
IBM	987,654	150.00	149.00	150.00	+1.00
Microsoft	876,543	70.00	69.00	70.00	+1.00
Oracle	765,432	40.00	39.00	40.00	+1.00
Intel	654,321	30.00	29.00	30.00	+1.00
Compaq	543,210	20.00	19.00	20.00	+1.00
HP	432,109	15.00	14.00	15.00	+1.00
Motorola	321,098	10.00	9.00	10.00	+1.00
Rockwell	210,987	5.00	4.00	5.00	+1.00
Amtek	109,876	2.00	1.00	2.00	+1.00

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,000,000				
NYSE prev. close	145,000,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	145,000,000				
NYSE prev. close	145,000,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,000,000				
NYSE prev. close	145,000,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	145,000,000				
NYSE prev. close	145,000,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,000,000				
NYSE prev. close	145,000,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	145,000,000				
NYSE prev. close	145,000,000				

NYSE Index					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Industries	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Technology	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Finance	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Healthcare	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Energy	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Consumer	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Real Estate	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Utilities	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Transportation	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	

NYSE Diary					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Advanced	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Declined	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Unchanged	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Total Issues	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
New High	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
New Low	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Bond	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Utilities	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Industrial	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Government	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Municipal	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Corporate	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
High Yield	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Convertible	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	
Foreign	145.00	144.00	145.00	+1.00	

## Bargain-Hunting Boosts NYSE

**United Press International**  
**NEW YORK** — Stock prices closed slightly higher Wednesday in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange, supported by bargain hunters and a rebound in the technology sector. The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 6.60 points Tuesday, gained back 6.60, to close at 2,304.80.

Broader-market indicators also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.50, to 145.00. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.33, to close at 296.24. The price of an average share added 10 cents.

Advances led declines by about a 4-3 margin. Volume on the Big Board rose to 165.7 million shares, compared with 160.7 million shares traded Tuesday.

Trade Lattimer, market analyst with Josephthal & Co., said stock prices received some support from buyers taking advantage of the previous session's decline, but the market remained in a narrow trading range through most of the day.

She said uncertainty about the economy continues to pressure the market, as fears of weak corporate profits, sparked by lower estimates for many technology and auto companies, combined with concerns about inflation and interest-rate increases.

Jerry Hinkle, a trader at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., said the March employment report, due Friday, would be a key indicator of the state of the U.S. economy and was expected to provide direction for stocks.

Most analysts expect the latest U.S. jobs report to show employment growth slowed in March, with the civilian unemployment rate

seen up 0.1 percentage point, to 5.2 percent, and nonfarm payroll jobs up 215,000.

Smith Barney's Beckman was the most active NYSE issue, falling 1% to 64. The pharmaceutical company and British-based Beecham Group PLC recently said they are discussing a possible merger.

RJR Nabisco followed, dropping 1/4 to 87 1/2. NWA, parent of Northwest Airlines, was third, jumping 3/4 to 87 1/2 on news that investor Marvin Davis told NWA's board he does not intend to break up the company or sell assets under his proposed \$90-a-share takeover offer.

Most technology stocks firmed after Tuesday's sell-off, which was sparked by disappointing earnings estimates for Tandem Computers. Tandem rose 1/2 to 15 1/2. Digital Equipment added 1/4 to 96 1/4. IBM climbed 1/4 to 107 1/4. Hewlett-Packard rose 1/4 to 52 1/2 and Compaq Computer gained 1/4 to 70 1/4.

Lockheed fell 1 1/4 to 46 1/4 on news that investor Harold C. Simmons has lowered his stake in the company to 4.2 percent from 5.3 percent in light of the stock's recent rise and current developments in the company, including its sale of shares to an employee stock-ownership plan.

Some other takeover-related stocks also fell. Tribune slid 1 1/4 to 43 1/4 and Nashua dropped 1 1/4 to 34 1/4.

Auto stocks fell as several analysts reduced their earnings estimates on the companies in response to weak sales figures and new rounds of buyer incentives. General Motors eased 1/4 to 39 1/4. Ford Motor fell 1/4 to 47 1/4 and Chrysler slid 1/4 to 24 1/4.

Prices closed higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	4 PM	Chg
IBM	150.00	149.00	150.00	1.00	6.7%	15.0	150.00	149.00	150.00	+1.00
Microsoft	70.00	69.00	70.00	0.50	7.1%	20.0	70.00	69.00	70.00	+1.00
Oracle	40.00	39.00	40.00	0.25	6.3%	16.0	40.00	39.00	40.00	+1.00
Intel	30.00	29.00	30.00	0.10	3.3%	10.0	30.00	29.00	30.00	+1.00
Compaq	20.00	19.00	20.00	0.05	2.5%	8.0	20.00	19.00	20.00	+1.00
HP	15.00	14.00	15.00	0.02	1.3%	4.0	15.00	14.00	15.00	+1.00
Motorola	10.00	9.00	10.00	0.01	1.0%	3.0	10.00	9.00	10.00	+1.00
Rockwell	5.00	4.00	5.00	0.01	2.0%	5.0	5.00	4.00	5.00	+1.00
Amtek	2.00	1.00	2.00	0.01	5.0%	2.0	2.00	1.00	2.00	+1.00

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IBM	150.00	149.00	150.00	1.00	6.7%	15.0	150.00	149.00	150.00	+1.00
Microsoft	70.00	69.00	70.00	0.50	7.1%	20.0	70.00	69.00	70.00	+1.00
Oracle	40.00	39.00	40.00	0.25	6.3%	16.0	40.00	39.00	40.00	+1.00
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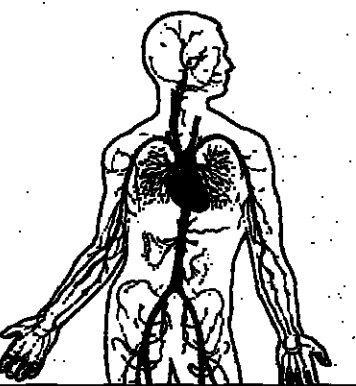
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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Edges Up in Slow Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar edged higher against most major currencies Wednesday in the absence of fresh factors affecting the market.

The U.S. currency has been trapped in a narrow range by the commitment over the weekend by the Group of Seven industrialized nations to oppose further dollar price and by relatively high U.S. interest rates that support the unit.

"The dollar is in a narrow trading range and the market has not yet decided where it wants to take it," said Martin McNulty of Lloyds Bank PLC.

Traders said the market was in a holding pattern while investors awaited the scheduled Friday release of U.S. employment figures for March.

The dollar ended at 1.8708 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8695 DM on Tuesday, and at 131.675 yen, up from 130.950 yen. It also rose to 631.40 French francs from 630.95 francs, but it fell to 1.6300 Swiss francs from 1.6320 francs.

The pound fell to \$1.7025 from \$1.7070 on Tuesday.

The dollar was buoyed in early trading by the yen's weakness on worries about the possible effects of the Recruit-Cosmos Co. stock scandal in Japan, dealers said.

Trading was generally quiet and

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Unit	Rate
Deutsche mark	100	1.8708
Japanese yen	100	131.675
French franc	100	631.40
Swiss franc	100	1.6300
British pound	100	1.7025

Source: Reuters

dealers said they expected the dollar to stay in a narrow range around 1.87 DM as the market waits for the U.S. employment report for March.

The dollar came off its highs as participants who sold yen turned to marks.

The mark closed at about 70.38 yen, up from around 70.02 at the end of trading on Tuesday.

The pound fell against both the dollar and the mark. The British currency was worth about 3.185 DM at the close, down from 3.191 DM at the end of trading on Tuesday.

However, most traders said they expected the pound to bounce back after some mild profit-taking.

"Sterling is firm," said Stuart Frost of National Westminster Bank PLC. "People may take it up to 3.20 DM."

Dealers said the yen started falling in the Far East on published reports that Recruit had donated 30 million yen to the campaign of

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita when he was seeking the top spot in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Mr. Takeshita acknowledged last week that Recruit had donated 20 million yen on another occasion.

In London trading, the dollar edged higher, but European financial markets generally marked time in the absence of fresh factors affecting currencies.

Dealers said the dollar was likely to trade in a narrow range until the U.S. employment figures came out.

The U.S. currency rose to 1.8710 Deutsche marks from 1.8695 DM on Tuesday, and to 131.80 yen from 130.95 yen. It also ended at 1.6430 Swiss francs, up from 1.6310 and at 631.75 French francs, a gain from 631.21.

The pound fell to \$1.6990 from \$1.7060 on Tuesday.

The pound closed lower against the dollar, mainly on profit-taking after Tuesday's recovery from Monday lows.

Dealers said the pound seemed fairly safe at the moment, in a range between 3.17 DM and 3.19 DM, adding that they expected Bank of England intervention if the pound appeared in danger of breaching 3.17 DM.

The British currency finished at 3.1815 DM, down from 3.1917 DM on Tuesday.

## Seoul Aims To Ward Off Sanctions

Seoul — South Korea's trade minister will attempt to use a recent export slump to deflect U.S. pressure for faster revaluation of the won when he visits Washington this month, political analysts said Wednesday.

Provisional figures show South Korea's trade account on a customs-cleared basis in March slipped into the red for the first time in 20 months.

On Tuesday, the won hit an eight-year high. The official mid-rate of the won was 669.8 against the dollar, up from 671.0 on Monday, the Bank of Korea said.

Wednesday was a public holiday in South Korea.

"Our currency has reached the levels representing its real value," said Kim Jong Hye, director of the South Korean trade ministry's export-promotion division.

"You only need to look at how our trade surplus has tapered down this year."

Trade Minister Han Seung-soo is to leave April 15 for talks with the Trade Representative Carla Hills and other U.S. government officials. His aim will be to prevent South Korea from being blacklisted by the United States next month as an unfair trading nation that is liable to tough sanctions.

South Korea is a likely candidate for U.S. trade retaliation under section 301 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, in three main categories: telecommunications, intellectual property rights and general trade practices.

Last October, the U.S. Treasury Department accused South Korea and Taiwan of manipulating their currencies to run up trade surpluses with the United States.

The South Korean currency has risen only 2.1 percent against the dollar so far this year, compared with a 6.6 percent gain in the same period of 1988.

Ahead of Mr. Han's U.S. visit, however, the won leapt 0.5 percent in the four days ending Tuesday and hit the eight-year high.

"It's figures like this which Washington likes to see," said Alan Plumb, a manager at Standard Chartered Bank in Seoul.

The customs-cleared trade account showed a shortfall of \$1 million in March, compared with a surplus of \$923.6 million a year earlier.

Government economists are revising their original forecast of a 10 percent rise in the won for the whole of 1989 to less than half of the 15.8 percent rise registered last year.

## Bundesbank Signal Calms Markets

Analysts Say Central Bank is Unlikely to Increase Rates

By Richard E. Smith

International Herald Tribune

The Bundesbank seemed to signal this week that the West German markets, nervous through most of March about possible rate hikes, can relax for the moment. Analysts said the signal made it unlikely the bank would lift rates at its central bank council meeting on Thursday.

The signal was a decision by the central bank to offer commercial banks one of its regular liquidity offerings at flexible rather than fixed rates. The bank normally prices flexible rates but the markets were so nervous last month that the bank went out of its way to emphasize stability by fixing rates.

The bank apparently felt that the markets are not as fragile this month and that it could return to regular procedures without riling them.

"This was a return to normality," said a spokesman for the central bank about the switch back to flexible rates.

"It's a sign of contentment at the Bundesbank," said Warren Oliver, a senior economist at UBS/Phillips & Drew in London. "I think they are trying to convey that the monetary

actions taken at this point are sufficient."

The market had been especially nervous at the beginning of March, when there was rampant speculation that the Bundesbank would have to prop up the Deutsche mark by raising its discount or Lombard rates on loans to banks.

The mark had been falling against the dollar and sharply higher West German inflation figures for January and February had jolted the market further.

With the market hungry for any hint that rates might be raised, the central bank appeared to say it did not have such plans when it began fixing rates at the tender offerings beginning on March 8.

In the meantime, the foreign exchange markets have calmed and fears about inflation have stabilized somewhat, allowing the central bank to launch a two-tranche tender on Wednesday with flexible rates.

The bulk of the key short-term tranche was issued at a rate of 5.85 percent but analysts said the slight rise from the most recent fixed rate of 5.8 percent was not significant.

The timing of the switch back to flexible rates was key because it

took place on the eve of Thursday's policy-setting central bank council meeting. Those meetings, which normally take place every two weeks, decide major rate changes.

"It would be a very big surprise after what we've seen and heard if rates were changed," said Hermann Rensperger, chief economist at BHP Bank in Frankfurt.

Analysts generally expected the Bundesbank to avoid shifting gears in the near term since inflation has not taken any further sharp jumps and the economy is buoyant.

"We would probably see new moves if there were sharp rises in inflation or if the mark were to come under major pressure again," said Mr. Oliver.

The West German discount rate currently stands at 4 percent and the Lombard rate at 6 percent.

Each was most recently raised by one-half point on Jan. 19 in a concerted round of European rates hikes designed to curb inflation and weaken the dollar.

At the same time, there seemed little likelihood that West German monetary policy was likely to relax soon.

## Wednesday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value.

It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Mo. High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk. High Low 1 Mo. High Low 1 Mo. High Low

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## SPORTS

## VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

## Pressure? Rumeal Robinson Is Long Used to It

New York Times Service

SEATTLE — Pressure? This was a young man who had sat crying in his grandmother's house in Jamaica, "wishing I had a mother."

Pressure? This was a young man who had come to the Boston area at age 6, and briefly lived on the street until he was adopted at age 10.

Pressure? This was a young man who had competed outdoors in the rugged Fort district of Cambridge, Massachusetts, playing a game called New York. When you lined up to shoot a foul shot, almost any distraction was fair game.

Pressure? This was a young man who had carried the stigma of being a Proposition 48 failure, not allowed to play as a college freshman.

On Monday night, Michigan gave the ball to Rumeal Robinson, who, after all, has been carrying the ball for most of his 21 years.

He was the best part of the Final Four long before he sank those two foul shots with three seconds left to allow Michigan to hold off courageous Seton Hall, 80-79, in overtime.

Glen Rice was the outstanding player because of that soft jump shot that gave him the nickname of Rain. But Robinson and Ramon Ramos of Seton Hall, the Big East basketball scholar-athlete of the year, were added reminders that not a few of these players are students, too.

As a freshman, Robinson was forced to stay away from the varsity gym and the training tables and the long trips. He became a civilian, a college student, and he talks like one.

But he is also one whiz of a player, a reluctant point guard who would rather be a shooter, a 6-foot, 2-inch (1.87-meter) leaper who performed a baseline, two-handed over-the-head reverse stuff early on Monday, then sank two foul shots with the whole nation watching.

Rumeal Robinson does not know the origin of his first name because his parents did not stay around to explain it. He remembers the freedom of the beach in Jamaica, the sense of other children looking after him, but he wanted a mother. So when he was 6, his grandmother put him on an airplane to let him try living with his mother.

By the age of 10, he was on the street, for reasons he does not volunteer. In the current crack generation, he could have been recruited as a courier or a warrior, but he was rescued from the street by Louis and Helen Ford, who fed him, loved him, and adopted him.

Robinson became a star in high school, but an unspecified learning disability helped make him ineligible under the new Proposition 48.

"I thought Prop 48 worked great for me," Robinson told the waves of reporters. "It gave us a chance to wind down and concentrate on our studies. Most freshmen players don't have the chance to socialize."

He passed his freshman year easily, and will be graduated one semester early, next December, but will stick around for his senior season. He does not flinch when he discusses playing in the same league with Isiah Thomas and Magic Johnson, nor does he flinch about talking about writing poetry or owning an art gallery some day.

Some thought Robinson might be hurt when Bill Frieder accepted another job at Arizona State, but Robinson knows the difference between abandonment and business.

"My high school coach left after my junior year," he said, "but I could understand it. You've got to better yourself in this world."

He knows a bit about that. Robinson missed two foul shots with four seconds left in a loss at Wisconsin this season. For the next month, he reported to practice an hour early, and shot 100 foul shots.

Last Saturday, his adoptive mother and baby brother were in attendance, while Louis Ford was plucked off his mail route and put on a jet, courtesy of one Mr. Goldstein he has never met. The father arrived shortly after Michigan had defeated Illinois, but there was more to come.

On Monday night, Michigan was trailing by a point with nine seconds left. Robinson drove downcourt and stuck out his elbows and his hips, trying to make contact with Gerald Greene, his old adversary from New York.

The call could have gone either way, but it went to Robinson. Seton Hall called an extra time out to rattle him, and Robinson understood that game.

"This was my childhood dream," he said later. "Standing on the line with two foul shots. You never miss in your dreams."

## China Complains, Then Loses Title



Sweden stunned China, 5-0, to win the men's team title at the World Table Tennis Championships in Dortmund, West Germany, Tuesday night. Play was delayed in the fourth match when Jiang Jialiang of China, left, disputed a call and refused to play until the umpire had been replaced. He then lost to Jan-Ove Waldner, the second-ranked player in the world. Mikael Appelgren, right, defeated Jiang in the first match, then stopped Chen Longcan in the fifth. The last time China had lost a men's title was in 1979.

Photographs by Brian Doolan/The Associated Press

## France's Jazy Loses Race, but Thieves Cheat

Los Angeles Times Service

In 1960, Michel Jazy won a silver medal for France by running second in the 1,500 meters at the Rome Olympics.

Five years later, Jazy set a world record by running a mile in 3 minutes, 53.6 seconds.

The years have taken their toll, however, and Jazy apparently has lost a step or two.

Last weekend, he was in a jewelry store in the southern French town of Agen when it was robbed. Two thieves fled on foot, with Jazy, 52, in pursuit.

A hundred yards (90 meters) or so down the street, Jazy had to admit defeat. Not because he was beaten, but because the thieves had hopped onto a motorcycle.

Even Jazy was never that fast.



Arnold Palmer, who won his fourth Masters 25 years ago, and will be making his 35th Masters start Thursday, was also swamped at practice — by his inevitable "army" of fans seeking autographs.

## Masters' Golfers Now Dammed Either Way

By Gordon S. White Jr.

New York Times Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — The Masters has lost its barefoot image.

It used to be that golfers who hit into the tributary of Rae's Creek in front of the 13th green at Augusta National were able to go down into the trickle of water there, take off their shoes and socks and wade away in hope of getting their ball up to the green.

Now, however, they've dammed the creek by order of the tournament chairman, Hord Heath.

The dam has been there for years, but was nothing more than a scenic addition that did nothing to prevent the flow of water. Now it has been stepped up, and the little trickle fronting the green has grown a stream that is about five inches (12 centimeters) deep and from 2 to 3 feet (60 to 180 centimeters) wide.

The steep bank has been planted entirely in grass so any ball that doesn't carry probably will slide right down the 45-degree, closely cropped hill into the water.

All of this means that almost nobody will be able to hit out of the ditch on the famous, 465-yard (425-meter), par-5 hole when the Masters gets under way Thursday.

A good drive on the dog-leg left hole usually results in a player having a chance to go for the green in two. And if the second shot did end up in the ditch, there was a chance of getting out — but not always.

Curis Strange, the 1988 U.S. Open champion, had one of the most harrowing and costly experiences in Masters history with that trickle when he was leading the 1985 Masters with six holes to play.

He tried to reach the green in two shots, using his four-wood off the fairway. His ball hit the top of the bank and rolled back down.

Strange went in after it with his shoes and socks on. His first attempt to get out sent the ball barely to the top of the bank, from where it rolled back down to his feet.

His second try got him to the green in four, and he two-putted for a bogey 6. Two holes later, Strange went in the water in front of the green on No. 15 and lost his

lead to Bernard Langer of West Germany, the eventual winner.

Strange, however, insists No. 13 is his favorite golf hole anywhere.

"Things happen there," he said. "That's what makes a great hole. I don't really have an opinion one way or the other on the change. It sure is pretty now, though."

"I've heard a couple of guys saying they want a chance to possibly play out and other guys say it's too much luck to have a chance to get out. I think it may possibly affect someone going for the green in two."

"But, yeah, it's still my favorite hole."

Nick Price, the South African who set the Masters single-round record of 63 in 1986, said: "It takes the luck out of that now. And some folks feel a little luck should be in the game. I have no fault to find with the way they've done it now but I enjoyed it the way it was."

Defending champion Sandy Lyle of Scotland said he felt play would be faster: "No one now would be taking time to doff shoes and socks and go wading in to hit out. But then again why should it be fair

that one guy hits a shot in there and he'll have a shot out and another guy is two feet away and has absolutely no shot."

"It used to be that if you saw your second shot go right, you hoped when you got up there you had a shot out. Now you'll know there's no chance if your second shot falls right. It'll be under water now."

"Sure, I've hit in there. I guess everybody who's played here a few times has. But I've never had the chance to hit out. I always seemed to hit right in the middle of the water and not on the bank."

"Everybody's making a big deal of the creek by 13," Tom Kite said. "It takes the luck out of that now. And some folks feel a little luck should be in the game. I have no fault to find with the way they've done it now but I enjoyed it the way it was."

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## BOOKS

## GOLDWYN: A Biography

By A. Scott Berg. Illustrated. 579 pages. \$24.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

QUICK, name a Sam Goldwyn film! Then name another. Well, all right: "Stella Dallas," "Wuthering Heights," "The Little Foxes," "The Pride of the Yankees," "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty," "Guys and Dolls." And granted, there's "The Best Years of Our Lives," which finally in 1947 won him the Academy Award that had eluded him for so long.

But none of these films come instantly and compellingly to mind, at least to anyone under the age of 60. Nor do any of them possess some quality of legend, at least insofar as Goldwyn was involved with them.

That is part of the trouble with A. Scott Berg's earnest but pedestrian new biography, "Goldwyn," which was written with the cooperation of Samuel Goldwyn Jr., who provided the author with access to his parents' papers.

The book gets off to a slow and sometimes confusing start. Berg traces his subject's tortuous boyhood emigration from Poland to the United States in the late 19th century, his early if limited success in upstate New York's glove

making industry, and his captivity by film in the summer of 1913.

There follow the years in the infant industry of Goldwyn's furious maneuvering through which he gave his name to the studio run by one hated rival, Louis B. Mayer of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and ended up in partnership with three others he fought with tirelessly, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and Charles Chaplin of United Artists.

The narrative picks up in pace and interest when William Wyler, the director, appears on the scene in 1935, and Goldwyn and he begin butting heads over the film versions of Lillian Hellman's "The Children's Hour" (produced as "These Three"), Edna Ferber's "Come and Get It," Sinclair Lewis's "Dodsworth" and Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights."

But Berg's prose seems by turns manic ("Hollywood's quintessential observer of all this lust was the flamboyant English author Elinor Glyn") and unsure of itself ("After years of scaring women off in response to their scaring him, he was not about to lose this rare beauty" — Goldwyn's second wife-to-be, Frances Howard — "who radiated her own weak sex drive").

The rest of the trouble with Berg's biography, which follows by more than a decade his earlier, estimable life, "Max Perkins: Editor of Genius," is Sam Goldwyn himself.

"He was a titan with an empty skull, not confused by anything he read, which he didn't," Berg writes, quoting Billy

Wilder, the director. But his "instinct for the better things" made Goldwyn, in Wilder's view, "an absolutely, totally dedicated man — like a passionate collector."

Goldwyn had learned from the glove business the concept of "making fewer, better," so he spent his long career avidly trying to corner the market on talent and producing carefully one film at a time until the total stood at a remarkable 80.

There is a certain fascination in the idea that this titan of popular culture created himself out of Schmelz Gelbfisz, the eldest child of Hannah and Aaron David Gelbfisz, Hasidic Jews from Warsaw. But the style of that self-invention and its implications for American culture are more systematically and imaginatively examined in Neil Gabler's recent history, "An Empire of Their Own: How the Jews Invented Hollywood."

There is also a certain humor in Goldwyn's famous malapropisms. Berg is admirably restrained on this subject, for a while. The first Goldwynism doesn't appear until page 140, where the shabby young producer refers to himself as being "on the brink of an abscise."

Despite amusing passages, one finishes Berg's biography feeling unsatisfied and disappointed, or what an inventor of Goldwynisms might have called woe and begone. The image of the man remains colossal. But at least in this account his substance doesn't measure up.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

I T was Black Sunday for the Women's Team in the Manhattan Bridge Battle of the Sexes, which is being played in New York City and Paris, through April 15. The women were ahead through Saturday, when the event began, but the men staged early Sunday morning. The men gained some more in Monday's play, and after 364 deals led by 267 imps. The diagrammed deal from Sunday's play was defended successfully by Howard Head of Baltimore, the inventor of the Prince tennis racket, and this columnist. The final bid of four spades by North was on the pushy side, but if she had contented herself with three spades, a strong invitation, South would have continued. West gave the declarer some help by leading a diamond, and South felt rather confident after winning with the 10. She should have considered a safety play in trumps, leading to the spade ace with a view to finessing the eight and guarding against a bad break. Instead, she cashed the king and continued, discovering the bad break. The spade nine was played from dummy, losing to the 10. Now the defense needed to score two heart tricks before South could discard a heart on dummy's diamonds. East shifted to the heart 10, and West led the position correctly and played low. South won in dummy, cashed the spade ace and led a low diamond. East waited until the third round of diamonds to ruff, which made no difference, and the defense took the setting tricks in hearts. Similar defense would have prevailed if South had taken the spade ace at the third trick. The same contract succeeded in Paris, and the men gained 10 imps.

NORTH  
♠ A J 8 8  
♥ Q 8 5  
♦ A Q 8 5 2  
♣ A

EAST  
♠ Q 10 5 4  
♥ 10 8 2  
♦ Q 8  
♣ A Q J 7 4 3 2

SOUTH  
♠ K 8 7 2  
♥ 10 8 5  
♦ K 10 9 3  
♣ 10 8 5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
West 1♣, North 1♦, East 1♥, South 1♠.  
West led the diamond four.

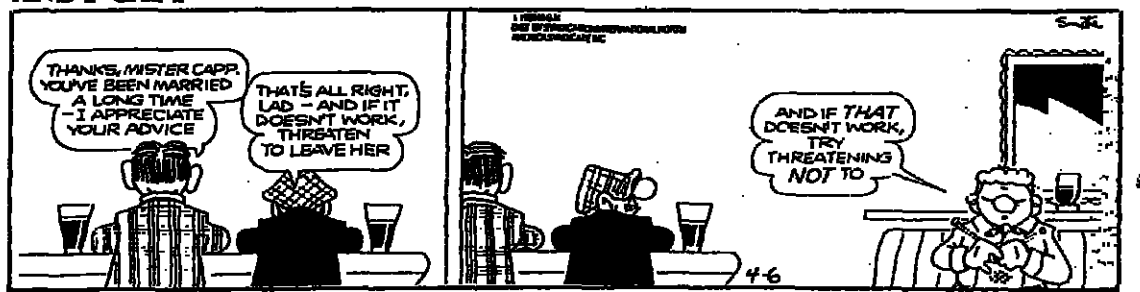
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## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



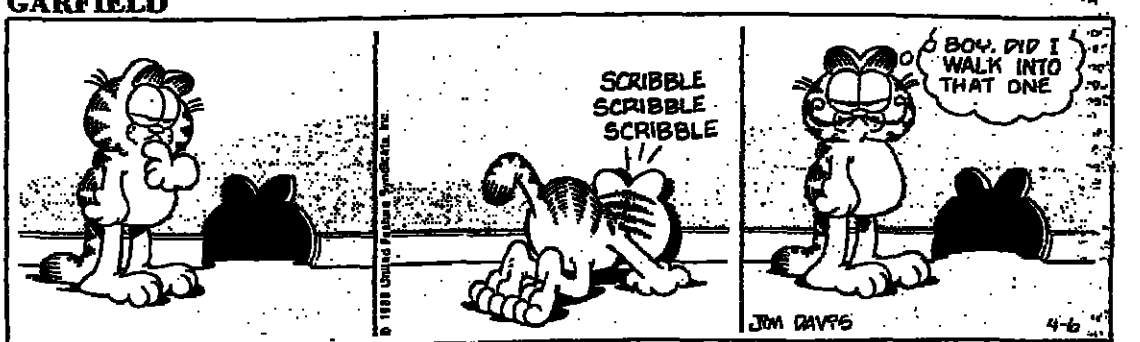
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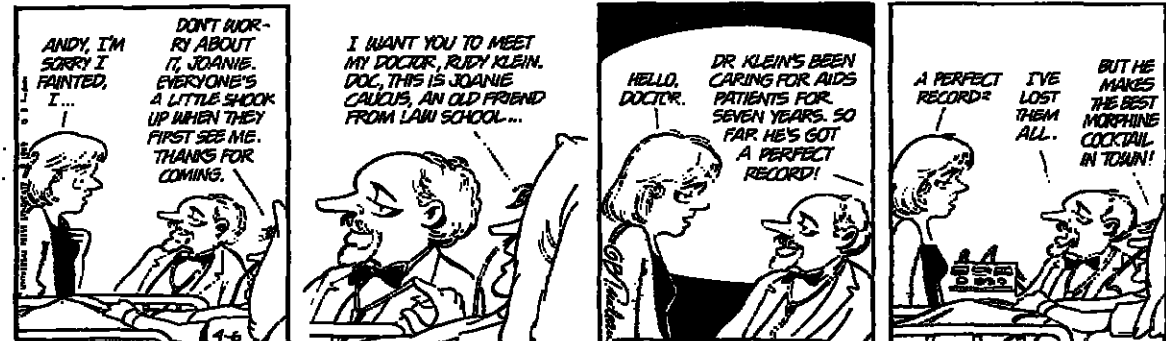
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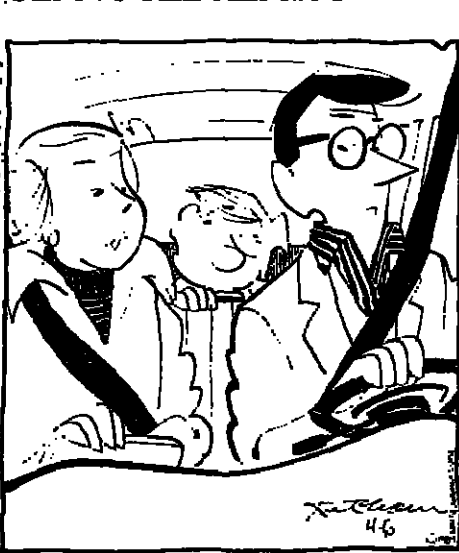
## GARFIELD



## DOONESBURY

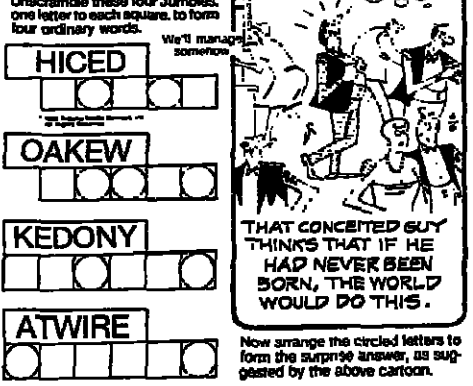


## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. You'll manage, won't you?



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: THYME IMPEL POCKET RADISH  
Answer: Many a man is turned by picking up this — A HOT TIP

## BLONDIE





## SPORTS

John, at 45, Wins 287th Game in Majors  
As Yankees Down Twins in Opener, 4-2

Steve Sax, who was trying to score from third base on a fly ball by Steve Balboni, another new member of the New York Yankees, was tagged by catcher Tim Lincecum of the Minnesota Twins in the first inning of the season-opener for both teams on Tuesday night.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MINNEAPOLIS — The New York Yankees, with Alvaro Espinoza and Roberto Kelly getting six hits, scoring four runs and driving in two, won their season opener Tuesday night against the Minnesota Twins, 4-2, and gave 45-year-old Tommy John a victory as he opened his record-tying 26th major league season.

John gave up 10 hits but only two runs in seven innings of the American League game, and won his 287th game in the majors. Frank Viola, who may have made his final season-opening start for the Twins, pitched into the seventh, but did not get an out that inning and lost at home for only the third time in 26 decisions since May 22, 1987.

Viola out of contract negotiations with the Twins on Tuesday and said he would test the free-agent market when the season ended. John was helped by Espinoza and Kelly, the eighth and ninth hitters in the lineup. Dale Mohoric pitched two innings for the save. Espinoza had two hits and

scored two runs, and Kelly was four for four, his first four-hit game in the majors. He scored twice, drove in two runs, stole two bases, and hit an opposite-field homer off Juan Berenguer in the ninth.

Esposito scored what became the winning run after he singled off

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Viola in the seventh, then came home when Steve Sax hit into a force play with the bases loaded and none out.

John gave up a run in the fourth to fall behind, 1-0, but left the bases loaded. In the fourth, he gave up a single to Wally Backman, then got Kirby Puckett to ground into a force out at second base.

But Gary Gaetti lined a single to right, sending Puckett to second, and Kent Hrbek, the only left-handed hitter in the Twins' lineup, singled to center to score the run.

The Yankees, who lost a chance for a first-inning lead when Sax was thrown out at the plate by left fielder Dan Gladden, finally got to Viola, who at times seemed to waver.

It was Espinoza and Kelly who sent the Yankees on their way. Espinoza lined a one-out single off Viola. Then Kelly got his second hit of the game, a double that bounced off the padded wall in left field and gave Espinoza enough time to score.

When Ricky Henderson drove a pitch into the hole at short, Greg Gagne's diving stop prevented a run. But the Yankees still had runners at first and third with one out and Sax got the run in with a sacrifice fly to right for a 2-1 lead.

Chicago White Sox 9, California 2: In Anaheim, California, Jerry Reuss held the Angels to two hits and no walks for seven innings. He allowed only one homer, to Devon White in the first inning, then retired 17 straight before White doubled with one out in the seventh.

Carlton Fisk's homer in the sixth had given the White Sox a 4-1 lead against Angel starter Mike Witt.

Chicago then broke open the game with five runs in the ninth.

There was a brief brawl in the top of that inning, but no hard punches were thrown. The incident started when California reliever Bob McClure hit Ivan Calderon with a pitch following a two-run homer by Harold Baines that made the score 8-2. Both Calderon and McClure were ejected.

Texas 4, Detroit 8: In Arlington, Texas, Charlie Hough struck out five and walked two, en route to his 11th shutout in the majors, and Scott Fletcher drove in three runs. The Tigers were shut out on opening day for the first time since 1975.

"When we got a four-run lead, I threw the fastball to make them hit it," Hough said. "I stayed with the fastball because I was having a tough time with the knuckler. I caught Detroit looking a lot."

The Tigers missed an excellent opportunity to score in the fourth inning when Lou Whitaker walked and Alan Trammell doubled with no outs. Hough got Fred Lynn to pop to the catcher, struck out Matt Nokes and Chris Brown grounded out to shortstop. Hough then retired 12 consecutive batters.

Houston 10, Atlanta 3: In a National League game in Houston, Mike Scott of the Astros struck out seven and walked four and allowed bases-empty homers to Tommy Gregg and Ron Gant in seven innings.

Scott also had a two-run single in the third inning to put Houston ahead, 3-0. It was the most runs in a season opener since 1982, when the Houston Colt .45s defeated the Chicago Cubs, 11-2.

Glenn Davis was two for four with two RBI and three runs. Astro teammate Billy Hatcher had three hits.

Montreal 6, Pittsburgh 5: In Montreal, Tim Lincecum drove a bases-loaded walk in the ninth from reliever Jeff Robinson to force in the winning run.

The Expos trailed, 5-4, going into the bottom of the ninth. But they tied the score on Damaso Garcia's bases-loaded single with two outs before Robinson walked Raines on a 3-2 pitch.

Barry Bonds had four hits for the Pirates. His solo homer off Joe Hesketh in the eighth made it 5-4.

Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4: In Chicago, Mitch Williams struck out the side in the ninth, after leading the bases with none out, to beat the Phillies.

Williams, who came on in the eighth after Mike Schmidt's 543rd homer cut Chicago's lead to 5-4, went 1 1/2 innings. He gave up three straight hits to lead the bases in the ninth, but struck out Schmidt, Chris James and Mark Ryal for his first NL save.

Andre Dawson of the Cubs hit his 299th homer. It came in the fourth off loser Floyd Youmans after Ryne Sandberg had opened the inning with a double. Rick Sutcliffe won his second straight Wrigley Field opener.

San Francisco 8, San Diego 3: In San Diego, Bruce Hurst, making his debut for the Padres, allowed eight runs and 10 hits, including consecutive home runs by Will Clark and Kevin Mitchell in a six-run third inning. (NYT, AP)

## SIDELINES

## Tennessee Hires First Black SEC Coach

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (UPI) — Wade Houston, kept from playing for the University of Tennessee in 1962 because of the color of his skin, on Tuesday became the first black coach in the Southeastern Conference.

Houston, an assistant at Louisville the past 13 years, replaced Dan DeVoe, who was forced to resign last month despite taking the Volunteers to their first NCAA basketball tournament in six years.

Tennessee's athletic director, Don Dickie, who offered Houston the job after Florida State's Pat Kennedy turned down a lucrative contract, noted that the university also recruited the first black athlete in the SEC. "In 1967, it was a time for integration at UT," said Dickie, who was football coach then. "In 1989, we're not at that time, we're beyond it."

## Jugoplastika Gains European Final

MUNICH (AP) — Jugoplastika of Yugoslavia, which has seven players 21 or younger, beat heavily favored Barcelona, 87-77.

Tuesday night to gain the championship game of the European Final Four basketball tournament. Thursday, Jugoplastika will play Maccabi of Tel Aviv, a finalist for the third year in a row.

Barcelona closed a 16-point gap to 83-77 with 3:45 left but failed to score again despite four very much shots. First, former Ohio State star Granville Waiters missed a turnaround jumper from a state. Then, Audie Norris missed two free throws and, finally, a clear path to the basket, Andres Jimenez banged a lay-up off the rim with 1:20 to play.

## Olson Considers Coaching Kentucky

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — Lute Olson, Arizona's basketball coach, says he had a preliminary discussion last week with Kentucky's new athletic director, longtime friend C.M. Newton, about the Kentucky coaching position.

Olson, whose Wildcats won the Pacific-10 Conference regular season and tournament titles and made it to the NCAA final 16, said late Tuesday he had not told Newton yet whether he wants to be considered a candidate for the opening created when Eddie Sutton resigned under fire last month. But he said, "I haven't ruled it out."

## For the Record

Ivan Lendl has turned down Czechoslovakia's request that he return for the Davis Cup match against West Germany on Friday in Prague as a replacement for Miloslav Mecir, who retired last Monday. Lendl last played a Davis Cup match for Czechoslovakia in 1985. (AP)

The Supreme Judicial Court in Massachusetts has ruled that athletes who engage in "reckless misconduct" during games can be sued for damages if injuries result. (UPI)

Johnnie Walker and Arkansas football teams will play each other in Little Rock, Arkansas, next season instead of in Beijing. SMU officials said, because organizers of the China International Friendship Bowl have been unable to finalize details for sponsorship of the game. (AP)

Juan José Estrada of Mexico retained his WBA junior featherweight title by knocking out previously unbeaten Jesus Poni, a Venezuelan who lives in the United States at 1:38 of the 10th round. (AP)

## John: Improbable Season, Normal Day

By Murray Chass  
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — For Tommy John, the first part of one of the great days of his nearly 46 years was not unlike most other days. It was centered on his family.

First, he took his 12-year-old son, Tommy, one of his four children, to a sporting goods store to buy a baseball bat. Then he returned to the New York Yankees' hotel for lunch.

"I'm going to wait for Sally," the pitcher said just after 12:30 P.M., referring to his wife. "She'll be back when she gets tired or when her credit card melts."

Sally John and Tommy were in Minneapolis to watch John start the Yankees' season-opening game Tuesday night against the Minnesota Twins.

It was an improbable assignment for the left-hander, considering that the Yankees' manager, Dallas Green, had dismissed him five

months ago as being too old to pitch in the major leagues.

Yet in a storybook spring, John pitched his way not only onto Green's pitching staff, but into the opening-night start.

"I don't know why I got the opener," John said, returning to the

hotel from his shopping chore. "I have no idea. It's one thing to make the ball club and be told I'm going to start, next Tuesday at the stadium. I don't know. Maybe it had to do with experience in handling all the stuff that goes on with opening day."

John, who readily admitted he had made a mistake in his first assessment of John, said that there was no special secret behind his decision to designate him as the starter. "He deserved it," he said.

John, the oldest active player in the majors, has been around so

long that the Yankees took six pages in their 1989 information guide to describe his career, which began professionally in 1961 and in the major leagues in 1963.

His last Tuesday night meant that he has played in 26 different seasons in the majors (he missed

the 1975 season after elbow surgery), making him only the second player to play in 26 seasons in the majors and the first to play in them all in this century.

Such achievements were not lost on John in the hours before the game. But he was not waiting around contemplating such things.

He and his son had tried unsuccessfully to find a baseball bat at a 24-hour sporting goods store after dinner Monday. The Little League season would be starting soon.

So after breakfast Tuesday, father and son set out to another sporting goods store, in suburban Brooklyn Park.

"We got Tommy a softball bat and gloves," John said, referring to his 14-year-old daughter. "They have to wear gloves or they'll break their nails."

John was instantly recognized by the employees, or so they thought. After all, why would the Yankees' opening-game pitcher be there only a few hours before he was supposed

to start against the Twins? But if they had doubts, one look at the back of Tommy's blue warm-up jacket dispelled them. "John 25," it read.

"Are you the opening pitcher tonight?" the manager asked. John said yes, and the manager said, "Well, for crying out loud."

The Johns checked the several racks of aluminum youth bats, and the elder John asked if they had the Easton ultralight Little League model. A clerk found one, and young Tommy tested it with a few swings.

As John browsed through the store, finding some other items to buy, one of the clerks asked for his autograph. "My father was a fan of yours when you were with the Dodgers," he said.

Another employee said: "Good luck tonight. I hate to say that but good luck."

An autograph was sought, too, for an absent employee. "He'd go crazy if he heard you were here and he didn't get your autograph," the manager said. "You're his favorite."

After signing the autographs and paying the bill, John headed for the door, his son clutching his new bat. The pitcher spotted a poster advertising a Mr. Universe body-building contest.

"That," he said, "is what Sally thought I'd look like when I got finished working out this winter. Mr. America. That's what I should do."

## Canada Likely Paid for Steroids, Inquiry Told

By Herbert H. Denton  
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — A lawyer for the Ontario medical licensing body has suggested that Ben Johnson's physician may have submitted false insurance claims to get the government to pay for some of the banned anabolic steroids he administered to athletes.

There had been several hints in previous testimony before a federal inquiry that the steroid program carried out by sports physician George (Jamie) Asaphian had been mostly financed by Canada's generous government health insurance program. But until Tuesday no evidence was presented to demonstrate how this had occurred.

"There was no spurious angle," Bethune said. "I never had that. There was no grain inquiry."

Asaphian's lawyer reacted angrily to the suggestion the doctor had falsified records. He complained heatedly to reporters that his client was being unfairly singled out in the inquiry, which was called after

Julian Porter, the lawyer representing the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, started Tim Bethune, former 400-meter Canadian national champion, when he read off records indicating that, while Asaphian was administering steroids to him, the doctor was submitting numerous insurance claims saying he had treated the athlete for sprained ankles and groin injuries.

"There was no spurious angle," Bethune said. "I never had that. There was no grain inquiry."

Asaphian's lawyer reacted angrily to the suggestion the doctor had falsified records. He complained heatedly to reporters that his client was being unfairly singled out in the inquiry, which was called after

Johnson tested positive for steroid use and was stripped of his gold medal in the 100 meters at the Olympics in Seoul last year.

"For a long time it was the Johnson inquiry," said Asaphian's lawyer, David Sookram. "Now it's an Asaphian inquiry."

Sookram said Asaphian would "definitely deny" when he takes the stand later, an allegation made by Bethune on Monday that Asaphian gave him anabolic steroids that came from a bottle bearing a label that said, "For Veterinary Use Only."

"I'm telling you that Bethune is lying," Sookram said.

He said Asaphian does not deny that he had kept in his Toronto office bottles of the drug identified

by Bethune, Winstrol V, a potent form of the anabolic steroid stanozolol, which is used to treat dogs, cats and horses. Sookram said the doctor would explain to the inquiry why he kept the veterinary drug, but the lawyer would not elaborate in his comments to reporters.

In cross-examining Bethune, Sookram did not conceal his antipathy towards the athlete. "When you were on this steroid allegedly meant for animals, did you at the time feel the need to get down on all fours and eat grass?" the lawyer asked testily.

Justice Charles Dubin, who is presiding over the inquiry, swiftly interrupted. "We're not going to dignify that question."

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## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	47	1	.980	—
Philadelphia	42	6	.875	5 1/2
Boston	38	10	.792	9 1/2
Washington	35	13	.724	12 1/2
New Jersey	34	14	.708	13 1/2
Charlotte	17	31	.354	29 1/2

## Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	33	18	.646	—
Cleveland	33	18	.646	—
Atlanta	29	22	.569	4 1/2
Indiana	25	26	.490	8 1/2

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

## Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Utah	47	1	.980	—
Denver	40	8	.833	7 1/2
Houston	38	10	.792	9 1/2
Dallas	33	15	.688	14 1/2
San Antonio	23	25	.479	24 1/2
Miami	13	35	.271	34 1/2

## Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	33	18	.646	—
Phoenix	24	27	.470	9 1/2
Golden State	20	31	.392	13 1/2
Portland	19	32	.373	14 1/2
Sacramento	22	29	.434	11 1/2
L.A. Clippers	15	36	.296	18 1/2

## TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Charlotte	33	21	.610	—
Chicago	33	18	.646	—
Denver	40	8	.833	7 1/2
Houston	38	10	.792	9 1/2
Dallas	33	15	.688	14 1/2
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## CRICKET

## India vs West Indies

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Charlotte	33	21	.610	—
Chicago	33	18	.646	—
Denver	40	8	.833	7 1/2
Houston	38	10	.792	9 1/2
Dallas	33	15	.688	14 1/2
San Antonio	23	25	.479	24 1/2
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